

JAPANESE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,919 PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1979 Established 1887

Russians Try to Sell SALT-2 to Visiting U.S. Lawmakers

Craig R. Whitney
COW, April 22 (NYT) — The Carter administration supporters have been trying to sell the nearly completed strategic arms limitation treaty to the Russians. The Russians have been trying to do the same to 18 members of the U.S. Congress in a congressional visit, which began in Soviet Georgia April 13 and ends today, has also been with a startling number of Soviet gestures on human rights, one of the central obstacles to improving Soviet-U.S. relations in the past.



VACATION — President Carter eats an ice-cream Friday during a walk through Plains, Ga., where he and his wife, Rosalynn, were winding up an 11-day Eastern vacation. The Carters visited relatives and townspeople.

of Soviet gestures on human rights, one of the central obstacles to improving Soviet-U.S. relations in the past. The Senate, not the House of Representatives, will be asked to ratify the arms treaty after it is completed. But the Russians have gone out of their way to tell the congressmen, led by the Democratic Majority Whip John Brademas of Indiana, how much and how deeply the Soviet Union wants the arms treaty.

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have an approximate equilibrium, a parity of forces," Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the Communist party's ruling Politburo, told the delegation Thursday. "We have achieved parity of strategic forces at the cost of long and persevering effort," he said. "We have no use for, and do not seek, military superiority over the U.S.A."



One of two captured terrorists is rushed across a beach by Israeli troops.



Israeli soldiers carry away the body of one of two Palestinian terrorists who were killed in an attack on Nahariya yesterday. Two were captured after raid in which 4 civilians were killed.

PLO Terrorists Slay 4 in Raid In North Israel

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, April 22 (WP) — Northern Israel was put on full alert today after a squad of Palestinian terrorists landed at the coastal town of Nahariya, and blasted their way into an apartment building. Four persons were killed by the terrorists.

Among the victims were a young father and his 4-year-old daughter, who were taken hostage and then shot to death as security forces closed in on the guerrillas on the beach where they had landed their rubber boat. Another daughter, 2, was killed in the apartment, and an Israeli policeman died in a gunbattle with the terrorists.

Two of the four terrorists were killed, one as he tried to shoot his way into another apartment and another while trying to make his escape. Two terrorists were wounded, along with four Israeli civilians. Officials said that on the way back to their boat, the terrorists were confronted by an army patrol, and that the hostages were shot immediately. One terrorist was killed in the ensuing gunbattle and two were wounded.

PLO Claims Responsibility
It was the bloodiest terrorist raid inside Israel since Palestinian guerrillas stepped up their cross-border attacks following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the attack. Reports from Beirut said that the PLO ordered a maximum alert in anticipation of a retaliatory strike.

The Israeli government announced tonight that warships shelled a terrorist base of the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine, near Nakir el-Bard, north of Tripoli, in Lebanon. The government said that it struck the Popular Front, led by George Habbash, because it is "predominant of the organizations of the rejectionist front [and] is already responsible for dozens of cases of the murder of civilians." [New York Times correspondent Marvin Howe, quoting PLO officials, reported that three civilians were killed and one wounded in the attack.]

Earlier, the Israeli Cabinet reacted with outrage, calling the terrorists "barbaric murderers" and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan called the attack "sheer assassination, sheer murder." Speaking to an international meeting of publishers, Mr. Dayan said, "I cannot imagine any representative of Israel sitting down with these people. . . . After such an incident, they proudly announce they are responsible."

Because of the attack, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan postponed a trip to Cairo, scheduled for today, in which they were to have discussed with the Egyptian counterparts the technical aspects of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

Group Sees Fair Vote Officials Hail High Turnout Rhodesian Election Ends

By John F. Burns
SABUR, Rhodesia, April 22 — The Rhodesian election yesterday with a reported turnout of about 65 percent of the eligible voters, a figure government officials said was a demonstration of the loyalty among blacks of the national arrangements for black rule and a definitive vote to the Patriotic Front government.

Hours before the polling closed, the Election Directorate announced a turnout of 1.8 million voters. All 5,000 of the voters were only a tiny minority of the previously cast ballots in the election.

The election was to fill the 100 seats in the parliament. Bishop Murewa, the leader of the National Council, is nearly to emerge with the largest number of the 72 seats reserved for blacks, meaning that he would be prime minister. Prime Minister Smith's Rhodesian Front party to get the 28 seats reserved for whites. The results are to be announced Wednesday.

In the meantime, the biracial national government that called the election said the turnout as an endorsement of its limited majority rule.

dent's residence at which a mainly black troop of the British South Africa Police performed the Retreat ceremony traditional throughout the former British empire at dusk.

If all goes according to plan, a black prime minister will take office with a 28-percent white minority in about six weeks. If the government gains recognition, Mr. Smith has pledged to retire, but if it continues to be shunned by the West, the 60-year-old white leader is almost certain to continue in the Cabinet, possibly as the minister of law and order.

Acceptance of the new government is likely to be strongly influenced by the assessments made in Western capitals of the fairness of the election. Reporters and observers from a dozen Western nations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Electricity Supply Assured Uganda Liberators Take Town of Jinja

JINJA, Uganda, April 22 (UPI) — Tanzanian troops today captured Jinja, assuring the nation's electrical supply.

About 2,000 Tanzanian soldiers made the 40-mile trip from Kampala to Jinja. The Owens Falls dam on the Nile River at Jinja provides Uganda with most of its electricity, and it was feared that Marshal Amin's troops would try to destroy it before it was captured by the Tanzanians.

Residents said "Welcome, welcome" and "Thank you, now we are free," and threw flowers at the Tanzanians who marched down the streets behind three Soviet-made tanks.

Despite speculation that Marshal Amin might have been hiding in Jinja and planning a last stand with a few soldiers, there was no sign of the deposed president. The government in Kampala said last week that Marshal Amin was probably in Libya.

Jinja appeared nearly empty of soldiers, but those who remained were dealt with harshly. Witnesses reported that the Tanzanians stopped a Ugandan in civilian clothes who was carrying a knapsack that contained a Ugandan Army uniform. He was led away, and his body was found in the street a short time later.

Malaise Grows Among Soldiers Morocco Caught in Seemingly Futile War in Sahara

By James M. Markham
EL AAIJUN, Western Sahara (NYT) — Three and a half years after King Hassan II's spectacular unarmored march forced colonial Spain out of the Western Sahara, a growing Moroccan expeditionary force finds itself bogged down in a costly and seemingly unwinnable war against guerrillas who have even struck into southern Morocco.

The desert strife has badly weakened the Moroccan economy, sharpened social tensions and, among impatient officers here, raised the specter of a large conflict with Algeria, which arms the Polisario Front fighting for the independence of the 109,000-square-mile former Spanish colony.

When the Spanish gave up control in November, 1975, Morocco peacefully annexed 70,000 square miles and Mauritania the rest. The 40,000 or so Moroccan troops garrisoned in the Sahara have successfully established an 11-mile defense perimeter around this city, which the Polisario has not shelled since October, and secured the rich Bu Craa phosphate mines and the small communities of Saguia and Bojador, which are periodically hit by mortar or rocket fire.

The southern stretch of the former Spanish Sahara, annexed by Mauritania, has been virtually abandoned to the Polisario, which uses its long coast to mount kidnapping operations against Canary Islands fishing vessels that stray into its waters. A coup d'etat in Mauritania last July, following devastating Polisario attacks against its feeble economy, prompted a unilateral cease-fire by the guerrillas, who have turned their energies to the Moroccan troops.

Italy Labor Minister Charged With 'Sexual Blackmail'

By Paul Hofmann
ROME (NYT) — Italian Labor Minister Vincenzo Scotti, a 45-year-old Christian Democrat, is being publicly accused of "sexual blackmail" by a former woman aide who until recently seemed on her way to becoming the first woman spokesman of a department in Italy's male-dominated bureaucracy.

Mr. Scotti, in turn, has lodged a complaint with a court here accusing her of blackmail — of the common kind — for statements she made in a letter to him shortly before she left his department.

The former aide, Yasmine Aprile de Puoti, a journalist with two university degrees and several books to her credit, is asserting that Mr. Scotti promised to name her to the ministerial-level spokesman's job, but reneged when she deflected his sexual advances.

Gossipy Rome and its scandal-loving press are delighting in the situation, which burst into the headlines just as the campaign for June's national elections was getting under way.

partment — is the secretary-general of the Association of European Feminists. And, as the country's newspapers never neglect to mention, she is "young, [in her 30s] blond and attractive."

The Italian public, eager for new details about the trade-union-turned-labor-minister and his dispute with his former aide, seems to have found a welcome diversion from the almost daily accounts of national political unrest, strikes, inflation and the relentless onslaught of terrorism.

She claims that Mr. Scotti promised she would get the job as head of his press office when it became vacant, which came about earlier this year after she had been at the department for several months.

Ministry spokesmen say that Miss de Puoti was a volunteer who came into the department to offer her expertise as a journalist and publicist. They deny that she was ever promised the job as head of the press office.

In February, several Italian newspapers reported that she would become Italy's first woman spokesman for a government department. No one will say who originated the story, but Miss de Puoti points out

that neither Mr. Scotti nor his press office denies it.

Meanwhile, Miss de Puoti had become annoyed with Mr. Scotti's advances and complained about them to Premier Giulio Andreotti. She said that the government chief listened politely, but told her she was not in a position to "control the hormonal discomfort" of his Cabinet minister.

So far, Mr. Andreotti has not said anything publicly about Miss de Puoti's accusations.

As time passed without Mr. Scotti signing the necessary decree to appoint Miss de Puoti to the spokesman job, she pressed the matter in a letter to Mr. Scotti. His charges of "common blackmail" against her are based on a passage from the letter that he alleges threatened him with "unpleasant consequences" unless an amicable settlement were achieved.

The ministry is a sensitive government department in a period of frequent work stoppages and nationwide walkouts. Mr. Scotti, a former union member, is personally involved in settling some of the conflicts, often presiding over round-the-clock contract negotiations.

As busy as he and his department have been, the ministry's press office took the time to point out one minor discrepancy in Miss de Puoti's representation of the facts. Her real given name, it said, was Gelsomina — which in Italian sounds rather plain — and not the exotic "Yasmine" she goes by.

The appointment of a new, popular commander, Senior Col. Mohammed Abroq, has coincided with the adoption of a new tactic — using mobile units against the Polisario, whose roughly 7,000 Algerian-trained guerrillas roam the desert in Land Rovers armed with recoilless rifles, Soviet-made heavy mortars and 122-mm rockets.

While the Moroccans have aban-

As War With Vietnam Continues

Fear of Widespread Famine Is Growing in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, April 22 (NYT) — Widespread famine in Cambodia is feared to be an imminent possibility by diplomats of nations that follow events in Indochina.

Accounts by refugees from the current fighting between the Vietnamese Army and Cambodian

troops loyal to the ousted regime of Pol Pot, though sketchy, lend support to the fears.

Officials of the two international organizations likely to be involved in any relief effort, the regional offices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program here, said that they knew of no contingency

plans at their headquarters and were making no plans at the regional level for an effort that would require long preparation.

The mounting concern of diplomats and other observers of Cambodian events is based on surmises and analyses that, in view of Cambodia's isolation, are not subject to first-hand verification. But

the conclusion that a crisis is at hand is difficult to escape.

The picture of Cambodia that emerges from intelligence surveillance, accounts of the rare visitors, official statements by the contesting sides and tales of refugees is dominated by reports of continuing warfare in all regions of the country.

The Vietnamese troops, whose presence is not acknowledged by Hanoi, have captured all major towns and the road network. They have fanned out from the roads to try to establish control over the countryside and its population, which was forced by the Pol Pot government to live in agricultural communes. The towns were largely empty when the Vietnamese swept across the country in January.

Troops loyal to Pol Pot retreated where they could without trying to stem the Vietnamese advance. They forced civilians to abandon their communes and fields and retreat with them. A number of sources have reported that the troops loyal to Pol Pot carried with them as much rice as they could and frequently destroyed the contents of warehouses and rice ready to be harvested.

The separation of people from their food has been matched on the side controlled by Vietnam through the government of President Heng Samrin, put in power by Hanoi's troops. To gain allegiance the new government has invited the people to abandon the communes into which they were forced in 1975 and to return to their villages.

As a result, recent visitors to Vietnamese-controlled regions who were encountered in Laos have reported, many of the people that they saw were on the move, some intending to go great distances. The country's population, which was 8 million in 1970, is believed to be greatly diminished. Insecurity is great, and many of the people on the move have clustered en route around the towns, where the Vietnamese Army provides a measure of safety against marauding bands loyal to Pol Pot.

Refugee Accounts

According to refugee accounts from several places, stores of food in the cities have been either taken away by Pol Pot forces or destroyed. Those temporarily clustered around the towns must forage in the area, harvesting rice left by those who took to the roads and untouched by the Pol Pot forces. Sometimes the foragers are protected by the Vietnamese or by soldiers of the new government, according to refugees, but always the efforts are dangerous. Wherever soldiers of the old government are so, it is reported, they are killing those suspected of having made common cause with Vietnam and Heng Samrin.

A major Vietnamese offensive is under way to destroy the Pol Pot forces before the approaching rainy season makes major military operations impossible. In view of the determination of those forces and the jungled, mountainous terrain of their major redoubt, experts here believe that Vietnam will be unable to restore security this year.

Cambodia, until war engulfed it in 1970, produced a steadily increasing surplus of rice. It became dependent on the United States after it was drawn into the Vietnam War, and from the end of that fighting until the Vietnamese-Cambodian war, according to refugees, the growing of rice became almost the sole occupation. Except for soldiers and officials, the people lived on a starvation diet of two meals a day, with thin rice gruel as the staple.

This year's harvest is assumed by most experts to have been sharply curtailed and certain to leave a considerable deficiency for the rest of the year. The outlook for the crop that should be planted this year is worse.

Rainy Season

Under normal conditions farmers would be repairing irrigation ditches and farm implements and making new ones. The beginning of the rainy season next month would have been the signal for preparing fields for planting, which normally takes place in June and July.

Everything that is known speaks against this sequence's taking place on a countrywide scale, particularly in view of the nearly constant attendance in the fields that a rice crop demands. It is hard to imagine that seed, fertilizer and pesticides are generally available, even if other conditions for planting are met.

Not only does no country nor any international organization appear to be thinking of the major rescue operation that is necessary if famine is to be averted, but also the political and physical problems that such an operation would have to confront are formidable.

The sole seaport, all airports and overland routes of access are in the hands of the new government. But because the government was created by the Vietnamese invasion it is recognized only by the Soviet Union and its allies. The rest of the world has no contact with the authorities in Phnom Penh.



Some of the thousands of Cambodian soldiers and civilians, loyal to the ousted Pol Pot regime, who poured into Thailand Saturday to escape advancing Vietnam forces that invaded Cambodia.

Pincer Attack by Hanoi Troops

50,000 Cambodians Flee to Thailand

KUD PAI, Thailand, April 22 (AP) — About 50,000 Cambodians, including about 8,000 soldiers loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot, fled to Thailand yesterday in the face of a pincer attack by heavily armed Vietnamese troops, Thai authorities said.

Reporters at this Thai frontier village where the Cambodians were their crossing said Thai authorities today allowed the refugees to begin a march along the frontier inside Thailand to a point where they were to return to Cambodia.

Some of Pol Pot's loyalists said that two Vietnamese columns, with a total of about 15 tanks, had moved against their hilltop outpost at Phnom Marikun, six miles from the Thai border, leaving them the frontier as their only escape route.

Long columns of Cambodians, some with carts pulled by oxen and others on horseback, poured across the frontier at this village, about 12 miles south of the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Hundreds of women and children were among them.

The Pol Pot soldiers said they wanted to move south to join up with fellow fighters in rugged hills of Phnom Marikun. This would involve a trek of some 19 miles along the Thai side of the frontier.

The Vietnamese offensive, already several weeks old, appears to be pushing the Pol Pot troops and the civilians with them toward southwestern Cambodia, a mountainous region where some Indochina analysts predict the insurgents

Train Hijacked, Blown Up by Irish Guerrillas

BELFAST, April 22 (UPI) — Gunmen hijacked a freight train in daylight yesterday and blew it up under a bridge to sever the main road and rail links between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

The attack along the most closely guarded railroad was an apparent combined operation by members of the IRA and the Irish Liberation Army.

A guard on the train said that 20 armed men in combat uniform lay in wait for the northbound train at Kinsaragatt bridge about a mile north of the Irish border and 40 miles south of Belfast.

Meanwhile, in New York, Gov. Hugh Carey called for U.S. action, possibly including economic sanctions, to force Britain's "political and physical withdrawal" from Northern Ireland.

Gov. Carey proposed a six-point plan to encourage the establishment of "an equitable political system" in Ulster. The United States, he said, should "lend moral support to the voices of moderation and compromise" in both the North and the Irish Republic.

Car-Factory Fire in Italy
CHIVASSO, Italy, April 22 (UPI) — A fire set by arsonists severely damaged part of the Lancia automobile factory here yesterday.

An anonymous telephone caller said that the fire was set by a terrorist group calling itself the Territorial Communist Nuclei.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F		MADRID	C	F
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59
ATHENS	12	54	Overcast	MONTREAL	12	54
BELIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	8	41
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50
BERLIN	10	50	Rain	NEW YORK	15	59
BREUSSELS	11	52	Overcast	NICE	16	61
BUCHAREST	13	55	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57
CASABLANCA	14	57	Fair	PRAGUE	11	52
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Overcast	ROME	16	61
COSTA DEL SOL	21	71	Overcast	SOFIA	11	52
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	6	43
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68
FRANKFURT	10	50	Rain	TOKYO	14	57
GENEVA	14	57	Fair	TUNIS	18	64
HELSINKI	8	46	Fair	VIENNA	14	57
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	12	54
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	19	66
LONDON	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	12	54
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Overcast			

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1900 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Officials Hail High Turnout as Rhodesia Election Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

travelled to hundreds of the 2,000 polling points, many in remote areas heavily infiltrated by black nationalist guerrillas.

A common view was that the election, despite a number of important qualifications relating to the methods used to get voters to the polls in tribal areas, probably was one of the fairest held in Africa and, as an influential U.S. delegation put it, freer than most in the Third World.

The U.S. group, from Freedom House, a New York-based organi-

zation that seeks to bolster democratic institutions around the world, will report to the Carter administration and Congress. Some members of the nine-man group said privately that they expected the report to increase pressures on the administration to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

Many observers said that it appeared that large numbers of blacks turned out eagerly to vote under conditions — a guerrilla war, widespread unfamiliarity with political processes, a 40-percent illiteracy rate — that could easily have destroyed the procedure.

"I don't think that anybody who's been here can doubt that a very large number of Africans wanted to be part of this process,"

said Allard Lowenstein, a former New York congressman and UN delegate who was a member of the Freedom House group.

Opponents of the constitutional accord alleged that voters had been intimidated, but this reporter encountered only one common complaint — from black workers who said that their employers had told them to take company trucks to vote — in interviews with dozens of voters in widely scattered towns.

In the tribal areas and on white farms, there was little question that white farmers and young blacks working as military "auxiliaries" in the tribal zones in many cases applied pressure on blacks under their authority to go to the polls.

Under martial law, the 100,000

men mobilized by the government to protect the voting also had the opportunity to encourage a high turnout, for example by providing government transportation. But those monitoring the elections encountered relatively few cases in which tribe members complained of being coerced.

Against this, the assessments of the polling will have to take account of the widespread attempts by the guerrillas to stop blacks in rural areas from voting. Fighters of the Patriotic Front alliance, which has called the constitutional accord a "sellout," were reported to have made at least a dozen attacks on voters, opening fire as blacks lined up outside polling stations. At least nine persons died in the assaults.

Morocco Bugged Down in Sahara War

(Continued from Page 1)

southern Moroccan town of Tantan, killing more than 40 persons, and set fire to gasoline stations. According to reliable accounts, 18 women, apparently the wives of the deserters, were waiting when they attacked and left with them.

Considerable Ease
Polisario guerrillas apparently move with considerable ease across southern Morocco, which in ethnic composition and terrain resembles the rest of the Sahara.

Last week, the Moroccan command said it had laid ambush to a big Polisario column in the wasteland near Abatekh, in Morocco southeast of Tantan. A communiqué said that 123 guerrillas were killed and 29 vehicles destroyed in three days of combat; it put Moroccan casualties at 21 "martyrs" slain and 15 wounded and said other soldiers, including two officers, had disappeared. A well-placed Moroccan military source said, however, that the Polisario force ambushed the Moroccan, not vice versa.

Until the government recently started issuing communiqués, casualty figures were one of the most closely held secrets in the kingdom. Western diplomats in Rabat say

that, on average, perhaps 50 Moroccan soldiers may be killed a month, many of them by land mines.

The Moroccans rely on an aging collection of U.S.-built Northrop F-5 fighter-bombers to retaliate against the guerrillas, who have shot down at least two of the planes with portable Soviet-built missiles. The Moroccans are bitter that the United States, which does not recognize the annexations, has declined to sell them a score of badly needed reconnaissance planes as well as preventing approval of a network of sensors that, seeded in the desert, could detect enemy movements. Without advance reconnaissance, the fast-moving F-5s are believed to be unreliable for hitting targets in the desert.

Grudging Respect

A mixture of grudging respect for the foe and frustration with the way the war is going appears to prevail among Moroccan officers, who are for the most part Berbers from the north. In manpower the Moroccan army is widely regarded as one of the best in the Middle East; a reinforced division fought extremely well against Israel on the Golan Heights in the October, 1973, war.

"This is not a war," a ranking officer complained. "But there are only two choices. Either the Algerians will cease their attacks against us or there will be war, all-out war, and we will smash their faces." In 1963, Morocco did punish Algeria in a brief conflict, but since then extensive purchases of Soviet weapons have given the Algerians an edge on paper. Among other shortcomings, the Moroccans have no credible air cover.

Hassan has been rapidly expanding his armed forces, which some experts believe number 115,000, compared with almost 79,000 Algerian troops. The king, declaring last month that the Sahara situation had reached "the threshold of becoming intolerable," formed a National Defense Council that includes Socialist and Communist leaders who share the widespread conviction that the Sahara is rightfully Moroccan.

The war is costly. Military expenditures consume almost 40 percent of the national budget, and the king has committed \$260 million for an air-defense system and \$380 million for Mirage fighters from France that his air force would need in a confrontation with Algeria.

Volcano Erupts On St. Vincent

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, April 22 (UPI) — Mount Soufriere erupted on and off for three hours early today, emitting a column of ash more than 7 miles high and shaking the earth. The ash moved west, over the sea, according to scientists in an observatory on the island's leeward side.

Their report said that while the blasts were "not so violent as Tuesday's eruption, there appears to have been more material emitted." It said that the constant eruptions have destroyed an island in the middle of Soufriere's crater lake and have consumed most of the lake's water. The island was formed in a volcanic eruption in 1971, and had become a tourist attraction.

Since the first eruption on March 13, the trend has been for the crater to erupt for a day or two and then to go into a deceptive calm for two or three days. The government has evacuated 17,000 persons from the northern two-thirds of the island.

Mondale Leaves for U.S.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — Vice President Mondale left for the United States today, pleased with the outcome of his 12-day tour of the five Nordic nations and the Netherlands. "The whole thing went well — very successful," Mr. Mondale said.

Smooth as silk is free champagne whenever the mood takes you.

It could be before lunch or after dinner. On the other hand, it could be after lunch or before dinner.

It could be with orange juice at breakfast or on its own for tea.

So it's a comforting thought to know that whenever the mood takes you, French champagne, chilled to perfection, is yours for the asking.

Likewise, any other wine, spirit or soft drink your thirst may demand.

It's all part of our fabulous Royal Orchid Service.

And really makes us wonder why we call any class of travel on our airline economy.

*On Inno-Chief, Australian routes.



MNC/TG/P332

U.S. Officials Say China's Offer On Monitoring Posts Is Rejected

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The United States is not interested in an offer from China to help monitor Soviet missile tests, U.S. officials have said.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said on Friday that there were two problems with the Chinese offer. First, they said, the Chinese insisted on staffing the monitoring station with no U.S. employees present. Secondly, the Carter administration wants to assure the appearance of an even-handed policy toward China and the Soviet Union.

They said that any joint U.S.-Chinese surveillance station would add to Russia's concern about an anti-Soviet alliance.

The U.S. officials said that the offer of a monitoring station to replace those lost during the revolution in Iran was made by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) during a meeting with visiting U.S. senators.

Russians Try to Sell SALT To Visiting U.S. Lawmaker

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People's Republic of China than they are in the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, in what could be the first sign of an easing of the campaign the Soviet authorities have been waging against 23 well-known authors who challenged the system of censorship last winter, the poet Andrei Voznesensky has been granted permission to go to Washington this week for a poetry reading.

Mr. Voznesensky, who was given a state prize for his poetry last November, has been on the authorities' blacklist since late January for contributing three short poems to a collection of censored works called Metropolis.

The 23 writers, led by Vasily Aksyonov, presented the collection to the official Writers Union last Jan. 18 and demanded it be published in full. The authorities refused and have since withdrawn or stopped publication of all their works. Mr. Voznesensky's friends say that, until last week, clerks at the Lenin Library in Moscow had orders to refuse to give out his collections of poetry and Mr. Aksyonov's books to readers. Mr. Voznesensky is perhaps the most popular living Russian poet, and previous editions of his verse have had printings of hundreds of thousands.

Metropolis was published in facsimile in the United States by Ardis Publishers of Ann Arbor, Mich., earlier this month, and accounts of it have been broadcast, in Russian, by the Voice of America.

Mr. Voznesensky is to go to the United States for a long-standing invitation to appear at a reading at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington on April 28. He is a personal friend of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., whose name carries considerable weight in official Soviet circles. It was apparently after Mr. Voznesensky's visit that the authorities in Phnom Penh.

sky received a telegram from senator's sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, that the authorities changed their minds and agreed to let go.

Tanzanians Seize Jinja
(Continued from Page 1)
of the city, firing machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades into residential buildings. The center of Jinja was secured three hours after Tanzanians entered the city.

The Tanzanians also announced that they had captured Amin supporters and took some prisoners.

Unlike Kampala, which was looted by Tanzanian soldiers after its capture, the Tanzanians appeared well-disciplined. There were scattered cases of looting by civilians, but much of the town already had been plundered by Marshal Amin's forces.

Meanwhile, in Kampala, thousands voted yesterday for the time in more than eight years. Local representatives began to appear, where police officers and trucks collected them.

Special British envoy Richard Posnett raised the British flag at the British High Commission, symbolizing the restoration of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The new government is hoped that the United States and Britain will provide the bulk of the needed for Uganda's reconstruction, estimated in the billions of dollars.

U.S. Mission to Kampala
WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Relations between the United States and Uganda will begin to turn to normal tomorrow with the arrival of a U.S. diplomatic mission in Kampala.

A team is going Monday to Nairobi to Kampala to make contacts with the new government. State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter 34 said today. The mission will be headed by John Blane, who was deputy of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi.

The U.S. Embassy was closed in 1973 when the United States called its diplomatic presence from Uganda after Marshal Amin ordered Washington to withdraw the Marines guarding the embassy.

AP/Wide World

Predicts Job Expansion

Kennedy Says Solar Plan Could Save \$118 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — A shift to solar energy could create 2.9 million jobs and cut spending for conventional fuels by \$118.8 billion by 1990, according to a study released yesterday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

The study was prepared for the energy subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by Leonard Rodberg, director of the Community Energy Project of the Washington-based Public Resource Center.

Sen. Kennedy said that the findings did not necessarily coincide with the views of subcommittee members, but he said that Mr. Rodberg "fully documented that if we move toward an energy-efficient economy, the United States can expect a substantial employment payoff."

Need Demonstrated

Sen. Kennedy, the energy subcommittee chairman, said that the study showed the need for conservation and development of renewable energy sources.

"Achieving the ambitious energy employment goals set forth in this paper will require a major federal commitment," Sen. Kennedy said. "Both regulatory and financial mechanisms must be tapped to encourage energy users to move away from excessive reliance on nonrenewable forms of energy."

The findings are based on an assumption of a growing emphasis on energy conservation and solar energy.

Loss to Be Offset

Energy conservation measures would reduce spending on non-renewable fuels by \$118.8 billion in 1990, Mr. Rodberg said. This would mean a loss of 1,137,000 jobs in fuel-producing and electric-generating industries. He said, however, that job loss would be more than offset by creation of 1,870,000 jobs through the spending of the savings on other goods and services.

In net, 2,903,000 jobs will be created in this scenario, as compared to the "business as usual" projection, Mr. Rodberg said. He added that the new jobs and fuel savings would come only if there were substantial investment in conservation and energy.

He suggested that federally backed, long-term, low-interest loans might be needed to finance the shift to solar energy.

Automatic Fund Transfers Held Illegal by U.S. Court

By William H. Jones and Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Automatic transfers of funds between savings and checking accounts at banks, savings and loan institutions and credit unions have been declared illegal by the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

In a decision certain to ignite lobbying for new legislation, the court ruled Friday that federal regulations violated the laws in approving such transactions.

Although the court delayed the effectiveness of its order until Jan. 1, it invited Congress to remedy the chaos that might result by abolishing such transfers, the decision contained to end a new device that allows U.S. citizens have begun to use to conserve money in an inflationary era.

In effect, the automatic transfer regulations have permitted consumers to earn interest on money previously was idle in checking accounts.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board said that as of April 4, more than 26 million Americans had at least one automatic transfer in savings and checking accounts.

Former Envoy to Head U.S. Mission in Taiwan Office

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Charles Cross, a retired Foreign Service officer and former U.S. ambassador to Singapore, has been named as the director of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan, a nonprofit corporation set up to assume some of the functions of the United States Embassy in Taipei.

Mr. Cross was born in Peking in 1922. He was graduated from Princeton College and received his master's degree in Far Eastern Studies from the University of California. He has served as a general in Hong Kong in connection to assignments in Taipei, Laos, Cyprus, Alexandria, Egypt, and Danang, South Vietnam. He will return to Taipei in June.

When the U.S. government ended its relations with Taiwan, private organizations were established as the unofficial "instrument" to promote commercial and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan. The Cross appointment was announced here Friday by the Institute's board of trustees, a day after Mr. Cross retired from the Foreign Service.

Arrested U.S. Opera Singer Says Police Made Him Do 'Ave Maria'

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP) — An opera singer says that narcotics officers aimed a gun at him and told him to sing "Ave Maria" after he was arrested while waiting for a trolley.

"I was told if I had any trouble with the high notes, the gun would help me," Mario Rice said.

Mr. Rice, 39, has filed a complaint with the district attorney's office about the alleged incident on March 30. Police said that Mr. Rice was taken into custody in a drug investigation, but no charges have been filed.

Mr. Rice discussed the incident Friday at a news conference called by Alphonso Deal, a former police officer and the head of a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Rice, who is black, said that he was returning home from a lesson when two men approached him for money. He refused. One of the men asked him to light a marijuana cigarette, Mr. Rice said. He refused again, he said.

Four plainclothesmen approached and searched the three men, Mr. Rice said. The police dismissed the two strangers, then found Mr. Rice with sheet music, he said. "I was told to sing 'Ave Maria' or get busted," he said.

Mr. Rice said that he sang two verses on the street before being taken to police headquarters, where he was stripped, searched and ordered to sing "Ave Maria" again. A strip-search is a normal procedure in suspected narcotics cases, police said.

After he dressed, he was taken to an interrogation room with about a dozen policemen and ordered to sing again, Mr. Rice said. "I must have sung 'Ave Maria' six or seven times," he said.



A DOG'S LIFE — Lucky snoozes contentedly in the living room of Edna Lynn of Duncan, Okla., but her lazy days at home are near an end and she will soon be sent back to pigpen.

Sales of \$4.2 Million

U.S. Auction Sets Records for 31 Artists

NEW YORK, April 22 (UPI) — A \$4.2-million world record auction of American art broke sales records for 31 artists, set a record for an American watercolor, and established the second highest price paid for an American painting.

Bidding on 240 lots at the Sotheby Parke Bernet galleries was frenzied as dealers and collectors vied for 19th and 20th century paintings and sculpture, considered to be high on the list of blue chip investments. A previously unrecorded still life by William Harnett fetched \$300,000, although the pre-auction estimate was only \$150,000. The previous record for a Harnett was \$78,120.

One of the surprises of the sale was \$65,000 paid for a painting, "The Bookworm," by the late illustrator, Norman Rockwell. It was bought by a New York bookdealer. The previous record for a Rockwell oil was \$50,000.

Another record was \$370,000 for Eastman Johnson's version of

Emanuel Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," painted in 1851 when Mr. Johnson was Mr. Leutze's assistant. This was the second highest sale price for an American painting, topped only by \$980,000 paid for a George Caleb Bingham Mississippi River scene last year.

Other records were \$120,000 for a painting by precisionist artist Charles Sheeler, painted in 1932, and \$150,000 for a 10-by-13-inch watercolor of two boys in a boat by Winslow Homer, painted in 1880. The latter was a world auction record for an American watercolor and one of the highest prices paid for a watercolor anywhere. The previous record for an American watercolor was \$120,000 for another Homer at the same gallery in 1977.

Although most buyers preferred to be anonymous, the purchaser of a pair of Grant Wood oils, "Grandpa Eating Popcorn" and "Grandma Mending," painted in 1935, was identified as Hirsch & Adler, a New York dealer. Grandma went for \$52,000 and Grandpa for \$48,000.

A small painting of a red poppy by Georgia O'Keeffe, the 92-year-old dean of U.S. artists, brought a record \$82,500.

Jet Drops Near Panama

PANAMA CITY, April 22 (UPI) — A Pan American World Airways jet airliner carrying 100 passengers from Miami to Panama City plunged hundreds of feet and tossed passengers and objects inside the cabin Friday night off western Panama, and four passengers were injured, two seriously, a passenger reported.

12.6% Increase Reported In U.S. Highway Deaths

WASHINGTON, April 22 — U.S. Traffic fatalities since 1975 have increased 12.6 percent on a national basis and 28 percent in the West and Southwest, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said last week.

More people died on the highways last year — 50,145 — than would have been killed had there been a full-scale atomic explosion at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, Joan Claybrook, head of the agency, said.

Ms. Claybrook and other officials attributed the rising death toll to the failure of motorists to obey the 55-mph speed limit. The sharpest increases were reported for motorcycles and recreational vans.

She said that more than half of the increased fatalities during the 1975 to 1978 period occurred in Western and Southwestern states, where failure to observe the 55-mph limit is believed to be the most widespread. Those states reported a rise of 28 percent in fatalities, while the total amount of motorist travel rose by only 35 percent, according to the agency's annual report.

Several Western states have considered repealing the 55-mph speed limit, but the Department of Transportation has warned that they would lose federal highway construction money if they did.

Traffic fatalities between 1975 and 1978 climbed 10 percent in the Midwest, 7 percent in the South

2 Cases of Plague Found in Arizona

TUBA CITY, Ariz., April 22 (AP) — A Navajo mother and child reportedly have been hospitalized with bubonic plague, and officials said that they probably caught it skimming rabbits.

Dr. Greg Martonic of the Indian Medical Center in Gallup, N.M., said Friday that health officials were "90-percent sure" that the victims caught the disease while skimming fleas-infested rabbits. Dr. Martonic said that they appeared to be recovering.

Officials were checking rabbit and prairie dog populations for plague-infected fleas, Dr. Martonic said, and the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta was helping coordinate measures to prevent the disease from spreading. The mother and child cannot pass on the disease, officials said.

Thousands in Central U.S. Evacuate As Floods Threaten Lives, Property

NEW ORLEANS, April 22 (AP) — Thousands fled their homes yesterday as the Pearl River bore down on the small city of Columbia, Miss., and floodwaters threatened property and lives in Texas, North Dakota and Minnesota.

The high water claimed four lives in Texas — three persons who were swept to their deaths in a bayou and a Houston boy who disappeared in the waters of a bayou as he reached for a floating football.

President Carter declared Missouri a disaster area yesterday because of the rain, flooding and tornadoes that began late last month. The action will permit the use of federal funds for relief and recovery efforts in parts of the state.

Mississippi was designated a disaster area two weeks ago. Civil Defense officials there estimated statewide damage statewide at nearly \$700 million.

About 3,500 to 4,000 persons abandoned their homes in the northern sections of Columbia, which has a population of 8,000. Cleanup operations at Jackson, Miss., where 17,000 persons were forced from their homes, continued yesterday. Jackson Mayor Dale Danks charged that the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had given inadequate flood predictions.

Rubber Workers Cancel U.S. Strike

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The United Rubber Workers, canceling a threatened walkout hours before a strike deadline, will resume negotiations with the tire industry tomorrow, according to a union spokesman. No explanation for the cancellation was given.

Scheduled for Friday midnight, the strike was called off even though union President Peter Bommarito boycotted a White House meeting called by the administration to renew its pressure for a settlement within President Carter's voluntary 7-percent annual wage ceiling.

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Plea Bargaining Restricted

Tougher N.Y. Laws Increase Jail Terms

By Selwyn Raab

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — Prison sentences rose sharply for the first group of persons convicted of felonies in New York State under new laws that restrict plea bargaining and that require mandatory terms, according to a state report.

But the laws appear to be increasing court backlogs because defendants, who are faced with harsher sentences even if they plead guilty, are increasingly demanding jury trials.

Some prosecutors also said that long delays brought about by increased requests for jury trials could lead to more acquittals. A long delay between arrest and trial often helps the defendant, they said, because of difficulties in locating witnesses and lapses in memory.

These are the key findings of an initial assessment of the laws by the State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The tough anti-crime measures, aimed primarily at those convicted of violent crimes, were approved by the legislature last July and went into effect on Sept. 1.

Law enforcement officials use state prison terms to gauge the severity of sentences imposed by judges. A state prison term runs from a minimum of one year for the lowest felony count or a maximum of life for murder. Convicted defendants who are not sent to state prison can get terms of less

than one year in a local jail or can avoid imprisonment by being placed on probation.

The report also said that, of 21,611 arrests for violent felony offenses in the state, only 857, or 4 percent, involved youths under 16 — a group that had been singled out in the laws for more stringent treatment because of growing public concern over crimes by teenagers.

The report found that, in the first six months of the anti-crime measures, 66 percent of those convicted of serious felonies were sentenced to state prisons. In comparison, for all of 1978, about 47 percent of persons convicted of similar felonies got terms in state prisons.

In New York City, state Supreme Court justices who preside over felony cases apparently imposed longer sentences than judges elsewhere in the state.

Court officials in the city said the latest statistics show a trend toward harsher sentences and help to re-

fute criticism that the city's judges, compared with those in the rest of the state, were lenient. They estimated that the average sentence for an adult convicted in city courts of a violent crime such as rape or robbery was now 10 years.

The analysis by the Division of Criminal Justice Services covered all persons arrested for crimes now classified as violent or armed felonies from September through February. The study also included juveniles between the ages of 13 and 15 who, since September, can be tried publicly in criminal courts as adults.

N.Y.C. Officials Plan \$13-Billion Budget for 1980

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — New York City officials are planning to propose a \$13-billion budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget, reflecting continued growth in revenues, would allow the city to retain 4,000 workers whose salaries are paid with federal funds, hire about 2,000 others, and still show a small surplus at the end of the year.

The result would be that the city work force on June 30 of next year would be roughly the same size as it will be on June 30 of this year.

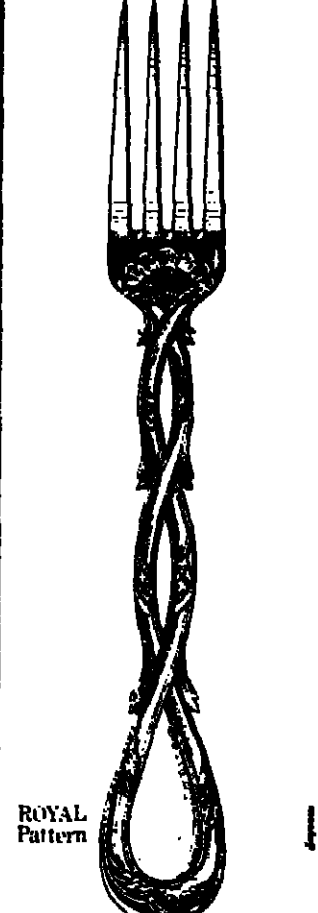
A senior financial official said that the city's budget picture had brightened because economic conditions had improved and because previous estimates, designed to meet the requirements of state and federal financial experts, had proved overly conservative.

Mayor Edward Koch decided not to use all of the extra money to add workers to the city payroll, the official said. Some of it will be used to offset projected deficits in future years, which are expected to grow to more than \$800 million by 1983.

Although the city projects a surplus of \$19 million for fiscal 1980, which begins on July 1, as recently as January it had projected a deficit of \$433 million for next year. Most of the difference was made up through increased state and federal aid.

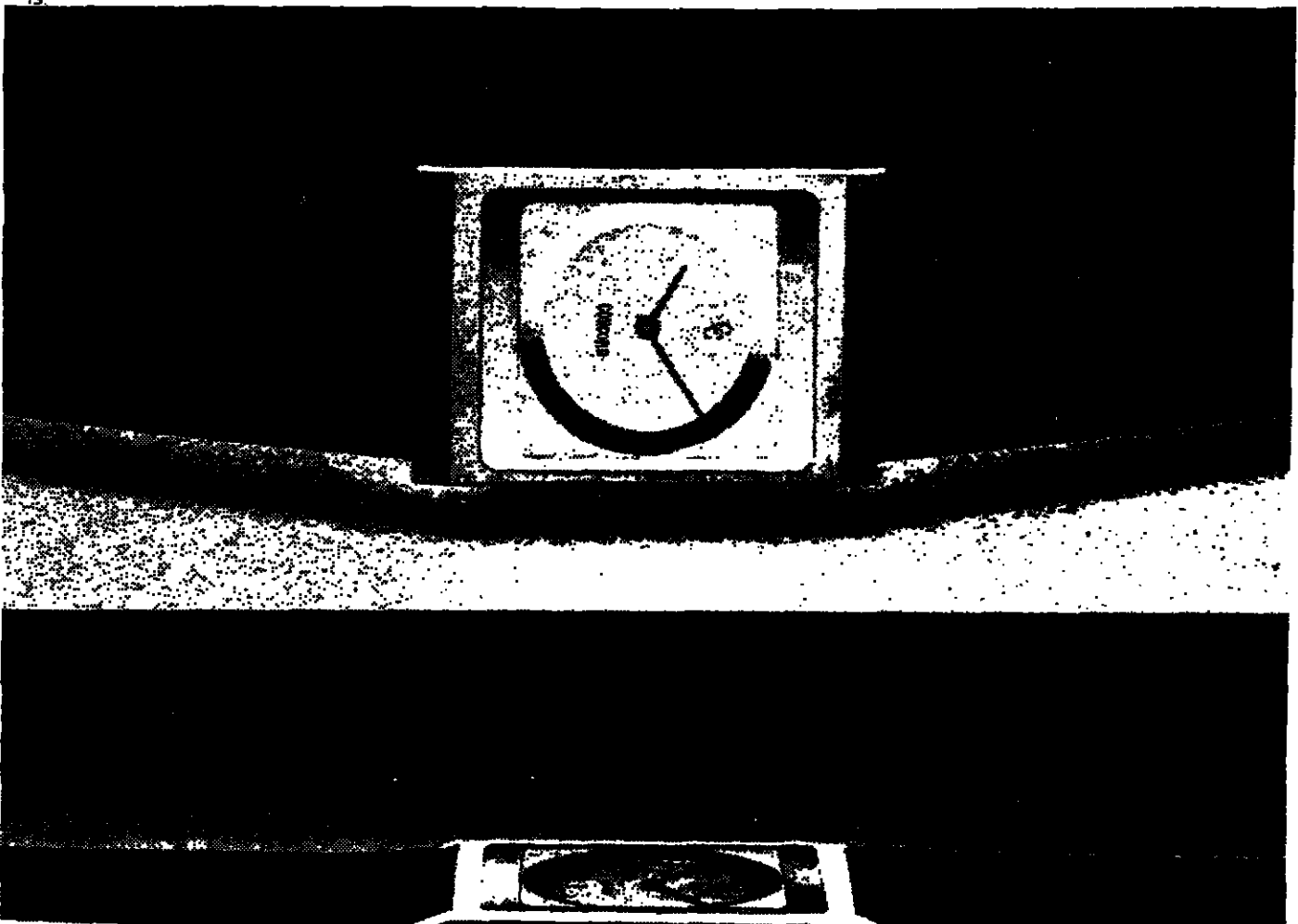
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Housing vs. Cultural Heritage

Priority Problem in Rebuilding Dresden

By Michael Gerler

DRESDEN, East Germany, April 22 (WP) — Thirty-four years after one of history's more controversial air attacks, when U.S. and British firebombing killed at least 35,000 persons here, Dresden still faces a rebuilding dilemma: more apartments for the crowded population, or restoration of the Dresden Opera House for the city's cultural heritage?

The mood of Dresdensers, residents of a not very wealthy country, is reserved, with a sense of retreat by many into materialism.

Among the 540,000 population, one finds mixed feelings about spending massive sums to restore museums that hark back to a history of 18th-century Baroque beauty; Goethe called Dresden "the balcony of Europe."

Many seem to accept that special character of the city, and support it. Others shrug that they have no say in such decisions anyway. One older member of the ruling Communist Party says he thinks it is silly to rebuild landmarks that were almost totally demolished.

Much of the bitterness over the air raid seems to have faded with time. Many Dresdensers nod in agreement when it is suggested that the destruction was brought about by Hitler's policies and Germany's bombing of other European cities. The mayor of the English city of Coventry, which was destroyed by Hitler's air forces in 1940, visited here last month — the two cities have formed a bond based on their common fate.

The most emphatic comments on

the rebuilding issue come from young people and churchgoers.

One church official says that he feels the officially atheistic government has noticeably avoided rebuilding many of the churches. Hans Seidel, chief of city construction, acknowledges that at least three churches he knew of as a boy have not been rebuilt, and only those potentially usable would be restored.

Youths Differ

Student Klaus Roser, 20, who lives with his parents and two younger sisters in a two-bedroom apartment, says he thinks it was all right to spend money on the cultural restoration, but a female student who plans to marry next month says that it is a waste. Every mark

she says, should be spent on providing housing for the population.

She must live either with her parents or her husband's in already small quarters. Crowding is a big factor in the high divorce rate, she says.

Although the rebuilding of Dresden started in 1946, and although the East Germans, without the help of any massive U.S.-style Marshall Plan, have built about 80,000 new apartments here, a new plan laid out last month reflects the enormous amount still to be done.

The goal is to solve the housing problem by 1990. It involves building 90,000 apartments during the next dozen years, plus modernization or reconstruction of about 30,000 older apartments.

Mr. Seidel says that 16,000 families or individuals still need housing here. It may be 1985, he estimates, before each family will have its own place to live, and 1990 before all the living space will be up to modern standards.

East German officials are quick to point out that there are no slums or stifling poverty in their country, as is found in inner cities in the United States. But in Dresden, 30 percent of the apartments now in use were built before 1900, and many have no indoor bathrooms.

Aside from apartment construction, the East German government is putting about every sixth East German mark spent on construction in Dresden into reconstruction of the renowned cultural quarter on the banks of the Elbe River.

The Zwinger Museum, regarded as a masterpiece of early 18th-century Baroque architecture, was rebuilt and reopened in 1964. The famed Semper Gallery of old masters has also been restored and reopened. The Semper Opera House, a famed Renaissance-style structure, still lies largely in ruins, although scaffolding has gone up around it and city councilmen say it, too, will be open in 1983.

The cost of the cultural restoration through 1990 is put at up to \$450 million at official, and unrealistic, exchange rates. But officials here seem to believe the cost will go higher.



Nazi demonstrators salute as they are led away by police in Braunau am Inn, Austria.

Nazis, Youths Clash at Austrian Rally

BRAUNAU AM INN, Austria, April 22 (AP) — A handful of Nazis trying to hold a demonstration in front of Adolf Hitler's birthplace here yesterday clashed with anti-Nazi youths before police arrested the demonstrators.

The Nazis, including six men in black uniforms and about a dozen sympathizers in street clothes, were arrested by about 30 policemen. Some of those wearing the uniforms also wore steel helmets and Nazi emblems.

In Strasbourg, France, about 15,000 persons gathered in a peaceful march to protest the possible abolition of penalties for Nazi war criminals in West Germany. The statute of limitations for war crimes runs out this year unless the West German government extends the period in which war criminals may be tried.

Austrian police said that the arrested demonstrators were members of a rightist extremist group called "ANR" that has been responsible for small-scale trouble at Austrian universities.

The police had been on alert after learning last week that U.S. and

German Nazi organizations were calling for a powerful Hitler rally yesterday, a day after the anniversary of Hitler's birth. The Nazi leader was born in this upper Austrian district town on the German border in 1889. Hitler, who committed suicide with his mistress Eva Braun in Berlin in 1945, would have been 90 on Friday.

Earlier in the day, stringent border controls and road checks prevented neo-Nazis from assembling in the city. Motorists driving to Braunau am Inn were checked twice, and a senior official said that several persons had been turned back at the border.

Clash at U.K. Nazi March

LEICESTER, England, April 22 (AP) — A march by about 800 members of Britain's ultra-right National Front Party turned into a battle between rival demonstrators yesterday, despite a massive turnout of police.

More than 5,000 officers from 21 police departments had been called to duty in this industrial city before

the march. During the march, National Front members were attacked by anti-Nazi youths. Police formed a protective barrier to escort the marchers into a school for a rally.

Buses carrying the counter-demonstrators to Leicester had been stopped by police and searched for weapons, but many picked up bricks and other objects along the way. Police said that several youths were arrested. As many as 30 policemen were reported injured.

The National Front, which gets most of its support from urban whites in the lower economic levels, seeks to end nonwhite immigration into Britain. It is running 280 candidates in the May 3 national election. It has never had a representative in Parliament.

Norway to Aid Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 22 (Reuters) — Norway will provide financial and technical aid to Malaysia to help it implement its power and energy development plans, the Norwegian consulate has announced.

Accepts 'Iron Lady' Image

Mrs. Thatcher Faces Issue Of Being ... Mrs. Thatcher

By Leonard Downie Jr.

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 22 (WP) — Margaret Thatcher reminded the party workers who filled the town hall here last week how the "Russians said I was an iron lady" when she warned Britain a few years ago about "the growing danger of Soviet expansion."

"They were right," she declared, departing from her prepared speech as an audience roared its approval. "Britain needs an iron lady!" She exuded confidence from last week's public opinion polls that showed her Conservative Party strongly leading the Labor Party in the campaign for the national election May 3.

[The latest polls, published today, still forecast a Conservative Parliament, but the margin of preference over Labor varies widely, according to Associated Press.]

[The Gallup Poll in the Sunday Telegraph said that the Tory lead had fallen from 10 percent just over a week ago to 5 percent, still enough for an overall majority of 25 to 30 of the 635 seats in the Commons.]

20% Tory Lead

[In the Observer, Research Services Ltd. put the Conservatives 20 percent ahead, which would give them at least 100 seats more than Labor.]

[A poll taken for the television program, Weekend World, gave the Tories a lead of 12 percent in 100 marginal seats.]

Mrs. Thatcher has tackled head-on the issue that many believe can now prevent her from becoming prime minister — Margaret Thatcher herself.

Recent polls reflected acceptance of the Conservative contention that "it's time for a change" and a move to the right in Britain. British voters continue to register dissatisfaction with the Labor Party, which governed the country for 12 of the last 15 years, and with its policies of expanding government.

Attractive Promises

A majority of voters want to vote conservative, the polls show, because they like Mrs. Thatcher's promises to cut taxes, government spending and the cost of living while curbing trade union power, enforcing law and order, restricting nonwhite immigration, and strengthening the military.

But many of these same Conservative-leaning voters, including a disproportionately large number of men, are not yet certain about Mrs. Thatcher — about her sex, her combative personality, her right-wing views, and her sometimes harsh-sounding statements on sensitive issues.

Although they give her high marks on the job she has done as leader of the Conservatives in opposition, they still rate her behind Labor's James Callaghan in qualities needed as prime minister, such as leadership, judgment under pressure, and ability to get along with "ordinary people."

"There is real enthusiasm behind the Conservatives this year because of taxes, prices and the strikes," said a male party worker on the edge of a crowd swarming around Mrs. Thatcher in a shopping center in the town of Coalville, northeast of Birmingham in the industrial Midlands. "But some of the men are lukewarm, especially those between about 40 and 60. There is a feeling among them that a man would have been better."

"Bloke" Preferred
"Most of the men I know will vote Conservative anyway because they want to see a change," said a camera store owner as Mrs. Thatcher went by. "But they would have preferred a bloke." Women are much more enthusiastic.

astic about her, according to poll and party workers. It was most women who pushed excitedly through the crush of media and security people around Mrs. Thatcher in the shopping center to touch her hand and wish her good luck. Many women Conservative Party workers here in the Midlands have become evangelical in their determination to help her win a big majority in Parliament.

"It's time a woman got a chance to try running the country," said a coal miner's wife, repeating an argument Mrs. Thatcher made repeatedly herself. "We control a purse strings at home. We know the value of money and how to handle it."

"I'm very keen on her and so are many of the women I talk to," said a young Coalville housewife who knocking on doors for Mrs. Thatcher. "She is strong-willed and determined."

Gamble on Toughness
The party worker who reports that some middle-aged Conservative men were uncertain about Mrs. Thatcher also said he liked her herself because "she is such a remarkable woman, intelligent and tough."

Mrs. Thatcher is gambling it this toughness, which helps her emerge from the middle ranks of Conservative front benchers in Parliament to take over the party leadership four years ago, will win her more votes than she will lose a time when Britain appears to be searching for a new direction. She came out swinging this past week after having begun the campaign with uncharacteristic demure.

"I gather from the radio I called a reactionary," she told a Conservative Party worker in a Welsh city of Swansea. "Well, she is a lot to react against."

"I seek confrontation with one," she said in a speech about party's promise to curb the power of unions. "But I will always be a woman who is not afraid to stand up to those who aim to disrupt our society or to threaten our economy, just as I always stand up to those who threaten our nation and its all with attack from abroad."

Greater Damage Found in Blast Of Rome Palace

ROME, April 22 (NYT) — An inspecting the buildings on Capitol Hill, experts said yesterday that the damage caused by the bombing of the Palace of the Senators on Monday was even more extensive than had been believed.

Many cracks were also found in the walls of the Palace of the Commons and the Capitoline Museum flanking the central building, near which a charge of eight to 10 pounds of high-grade explosive was set off early Friday morning.

Large patches of stucco fell off the floor, and other damage was found to have been loosened in three places. Frescoes by various Renaissance masters were found to have deteriorated, and ancient Renaissance statuary chipped.

Art officials estimated yesterday that it would take artisans at least a year to fix the damages that had to be repaired and that the cost would be at least \$1.2 million.

Police said they had no substantial clues as to the identity of the bombers. It was not even known how the bomb was set off. No one was arrested or named in connection with the bombing.

2 Banned Magazines To Reappear in Peru
LIMA, April 22 (AP) — The military regime announced that it would allow the magazines El Tiempo and Unidad to resume publication tomorrow. They were among magazines closed by government decrees charges that included inciting subversion.

The 10 magazines represent an important source of information because they are the only publications free of government control in Peru. Newspapers and broadcast stations are controlled by the military regime of President Francisco Morales Bermudez.

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PARIS DAMNED BY DIMANCHE

Little Is Known of His Personal Life

Committed to PLO, Arafat Blends Charm, Mystery

By Don A. Schanche

BEIRUT, April 22 — His tongue-twisting name is not a household term, even among his most devoted followers, few of whom have ever heard it or would recognize it if they did.

Abd el Rahman Abd el Rauf Arafat el Qudwa el Hussein is a traditional collection of Arabic surnames, including that of his textile-merchant father, Abd el Rauf, and his paternal ancestors in the large and once-powerful Hussein family of Jerusalem.

But the short man in military fatigues, a pistol strapped to his right hip and a kaffiyeh, or head-dress, draped like a folded napkin across his balding head, is familiar everywhere.

He is Yasser Arafat, code-named Abu Ammar (the builder), the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the chief of al-Fatah, the largest and best-armed of the militant commando groups within the PLO.

To most Israelis and to many in Europe and the United States, the name and the face, with the gray beard framing thick lips and the bulging eyes, are symbolic of terrorism and bloodshed.

A Statesman

But to his followers in Fatah, which Mr. Arafat helped to found 21 years ago, and the vast majority of Palestinians in the West Bank, he is a charismatic statesman, the undisputed leader of a nation called Palestine that he has vowed to establish even if it takes decades and costs many thousands more Israeli and Arab lives.

Despite his almost constant presence in the news and his performances throughout the Arab world, Eastern Europe and even at the United Nations — which he addressed in 1974 with a holster on his hip that a UN guard said contained a gun — Mr. Arafat remains a man of mystery, so secluded for safety that few outside his small circle know anything personal about him.

The belief among Palestinians and others who observe PLO activities is that Mr. Arafat's personal life is unknown for the simple reason that he has none. According to a colleague, he devotes every waking hour, from slightly before noon to dawn, to PLO business.

Never married and never seen with women except at official functions, Mr. Arafat is said to have made the Palestinian movement his bride.

No Time for Family

Except for occasional visits with his brother, Dr. Fathi Arafat, who heads the Palestine Red Crescent Society (an equivalent of the Red Cross), the PLO chairman rarely sees his immediate family. There is no time for such things, a colleague said.

No one appears to be certain who his family members are or where they live. A biographer reported a few years ago that the Palestinian leader was born in Jerusalem in 1929, one of 10 children, and that his Muslim father had two wives. But a brief biographical sketch released by the PLO in 1969 said that he was born in 1930 and had three brothers and two sisters.

He is said to have fought, along with his father and brothers, as a teen-age mujahideen guerrilla near the family home in the Gaza Strip during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. According to a longtime friend of the Hussein clan — Mr. Arafat's family is one of four major branches — he was born into a family tradition of struggle for Palestinian independence.

Patriarch of Clan

The patriarch of the clan was Haj Amin el Hussein, once the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who attempted to start revolts against the British mandate in Palestine beginning after World War I and fought against the British until Israel was established in the partition of Palestine after World War II.

The grand mufti was said to be a master of disguise and escape, sometimes moving in his recognized role as a religious leader, sometimes disguised as a French officer based in Syria, a Moslem or a European civilian.

Perhaps because the grand mufti was a hunted and controversial figure, Mr. Arafat dropped the use of the Hussein name early in his career. According to the family friend, he apparently feared that it would compromise him in his efforts to form Fatah and later consolidate the PLO as an umbrella organization. Instead, he asked his friends to call him Yasser Arafat. Why he chose the name Yasser never has been explained.

Mr. Arafat's personal tastes remain something of a mystery. Although he is a practicing Moslem, he rarely appears in mosques for prayer, probably for security reasons, but he reportedly adheres firmly to other Islamic practices. He does not drink alcohol, nor does he smoke or appear to care about any of the trills of life. Associates say that he usually eats on the run and absentmindedly.

To visit Mr. Arafat at any of his many office hideouts here is to join a mysterious game of cat and mouse. Only a few trusted members of his entourage know where he is at any time, and his schedule is deliberately so erratic that an appointment is likely to be arranged suddenly and at a bizarre hour.

When this correspondent sought him out last week, the game began with an urgent telephone summons just after midnight to appear immediately at the PLO's permanent headquarters.

An impatient escort was waiting at the darkened entrance, flanked by two young Palestinians with rifles. The visitor was led out of his taxi and into a nondescript gray car. After a rapid series of turns, some of which appeared to double back on themselves, the car stopped in a neighborhood in western Beirut.

Watched closely by armed guards, he was led into the foyer of what looked like a lower middle-class apartment building and taken upstairs. The elevator opened into a bare hall, and it was impossible to determine what floor it was. Behind an ordinary wooden door was a bustling suite of offices, well furnished and obviously permanent.

Mr. Arafat's small office, off a conference room, was simple but cluttered with what appeared to be personal mementos, the kind a man puts on a desk that he plans to use for a long time.

Like many revolutionary leaders whose survival depends upon political craft and personal persuasion, Mr. Arafat projects charm and guilelessness, graciously seating his guest and solicitously inquiring whether he would prefer coffee or tea.

Then, as if free to spend all the dark hours of the morning chatting, he relaxes in his chair and begins to talk. Sometimes waiting for a question, sometimes lecturing, he goes on for 90 minutes, shifting frequently from English to Arabic, often in mid-sentence.

At the end of the talk, Mr. Arafat rises and shows the visitor some of the mementos on his desk, like a corporate executive displaying the pen set he received at the last company picnic.

Smiling, he sees the visitor to the door, lingering a moment for small talk about how many hours he will go on working — through dawn, he says — as if there is no great hurry and he has nothing on his mind but hospitality.

Only later does the visitor realize that, despite the hospitality, the charm, the gracious manner, Mr. Arafat has revealed almost nothing about himself other than an enthusiasm for the objects on his desk.

© Los Angeles Times

Lebanese Militias Reverse Decision to End UN Siege

By Marvinne Howe

BEIRUT, April 22 (NYT) — The Christian militias yesterday reversed an agreement to lift the blockade against the headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in apparent anger over Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report on southern Lebanon.

The militia leader, Maj. Saad Haddad, had agreed to end at noon yesterday the siege of the UN headquarters at the border town of Naqura, but he lifted it for only two hours so that supply trucks could go through.

Maj. Haddad, who last week proclaimed the southern border area as independent Free Lebanon, apparently was encouraged by the support he received from rightist Christian leaders here as well as from Israel.

Mr. Haddad's proclamation of independence on Wednesday,

which was backed by a heavy bombardment of the UN headquarters, was strongly condemned by the Lebanese government, the United States, France, Britain and Arab states.

Washington put strong pressure on Israel to urge restraint on its Lebanese Christian allies, according to informed sources, and as a result, Maj. Haddad's men did halt their artillery fire on Thursday afternoon.

But the militias maintained their siege of Naqura in what seemed to be an attempt to force the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) to move its headquarters out of Maj. Haddad's "state." Only the road south to the Israeli border was left open, and even there passage was "restricted," according to UN sources.

Finally, the militias agreed yesterday to open the main road north to Beirut in exchange for Unifil's agreement to "correct" its report on last Wednesday's incidents at Naqura, according to the sources. The Unifil command was said to have accepted the militia's version that the militiaman who was killed in the exchange of fire was not trying to place explosives at the UN heliport, as originally reported, but was "laying a telephone cable."

Nevertheless, Maj. Haddad went back on his decision to open the Naqura road after Mr. Waldheim presented his report Friday night to the Security Council, blaming the militias, Israel and Palestinian guerrillas for the increased tension in the south and for blocking the implementation of Unifil's mission.

Waldheim's Statement

Mr. Waldheim also emphasized the importance of the deployment of a Lebanese Army battalion to the Unifil area, which had been fought by Maj. Haddad and his men. The UN secretary-general said that Unifil's objectives were to achieve further deployment and control in its area of operation and to establish a security zone around the Naqura headquarters.

This was a direct challenge to Maj. Haddad's claim that the six-mile-wide strip along the Israeli border was his enclave. Unifil's mandate was to control the evacuation of Israeli forces, which invaded southern Lebanon in March, 1978, and help restore the authority of the Lebanese state throughout the south. Israel pulled its troops out last June but turned the border area over to Maj. Haddad, not to the United Nations.

The U.S. ambassador, John G. Dean, who has been called to Washington for consultations, gave strong support yesterday to the Lebanese government and its attempts to restore its sovereignty in the south. Mr. Dean reiterated U.S. backing for Lebanon's "territorial integrity" and denounced the attacks on Unifil, in what amounted to a disavowal of Maj. Haddad's secession. But Maj. Haddad received strong support from key Lebanese rightist Christian leaders.

Liberia Shuts College Following Food Riots

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 22 (AP) — President William Tolbert ordered the University of Liberia closed yesterday and said it created subversion that contributed to last week's food riots that left 29 persons dead, more than 400 injured and caused millions of dollars in damage.

Officials said that the president told the university trustees in a letter that certain professors and instructors had made their classrooms a "breeding ground of revolutionary ideas alien to our democratic form of government." Riots started April 14 after the Agriculture Ministry proposed raising the cost of rice from the equivalent of \$22 a bag to \$30.

Typhoon in Philippines

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John R. Reitemeyer

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Marion Roberts, Pianist, Music Director, Dies

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22 (UPI) — Pianist Marion Roberts Borders, 74, known in the entertainment world as Marion Roberts, died at her home last week.

She was musical director for Mae West and played with her in the production "Member of the Wedding." Ms. Borders was the first woman conductor of an all-male band in the late 1930s, and was accompanist for Ethel Waters for nearly a decade.

Later in her career, just prior to moving to Portland in 1959, she was accompanist for Sam Cook on many of his recordings.

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Peking's Ploy

At this important moment, while the United States and the Soviet Union teeter on the brink of a new strategic arms treaty, the Chinese have gone public with a bizarre proposal to help the United States verify a SALT agreement. The Chinese no doubt knew their proposal was unacceptable, which makes you wonder why they floated it. What they proposed was to let the United States supply the technology and training with which they themselves could monitor certain Soviet missile activities and then report the findings back to Washington. Nothing smacking of a U.S. facility would have been allowed on Chinese soil. The Chinese would be running the whole show.

Presumably the Chinese understand well that the U.S. loss of important missile-monitoring installations in Iran has set the administration on a frantic hunt for other ways to verify a treaty adequately and to convince the Senate that they have succeeded. One can even guess that, despite the U.S. government's profession of no interest at the moment, some Americans will look at the map, and at the political geography too, and wonder why it would not make sense to see just what the Chinese have in mind. But given the intense rivalry between Moscow and Peking and given Soviet apprehensions — only partly contrived — about possible Sino-U.S. military cooperation, it would be a terrible idea. To embark on such cooperation now, and in the super-sensitive strategic area, could put the whole SALT process at risk.

Moreover, the Chinese, by monitoring SALT, would have hand on a critical channel

of Soviet-U.S. relations: an impossible position for either great power to put itself in. Would the Chinese pass on all information monitored? Would the Americans rely on it? Would the Russians be tempted to dismiss reports of violations as Chinese provocations? There are dozen of scenarios, all of them unnerving. However superficially plausible the idea of Chinese monitoring may be, it is suspect at the core.

But this is not to dismiss for all time the idea of eventual Chinese participation in international nuclear controls. Determined to build up their own nuclear arsenal, the Chinese have rejected as a great-power conspiracy all past efforts to draw them into the discipline that the other nations have come to accept, at least in principle, as essential to their and the world's security. If the Chinese were indeed ready to change their mind, that would be a healthy development.

The place for them to start, however, is not by trying to insinuate themselves into the middle of the Soviet-U.S. strategic balance. The proper starting point would be to, say, accept the ban most other nations have accepted on atmospheric nuclear testing. Then the Chinese could accept the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Then they might edge into negotiations with other nuclear powers to better stabilize the strategic relationship between them. In the context of controls affecting China's own nuclear establishment, participation in monitoring would be welcome and even essential. Otherwise, its proposal seems just a clumsy joke.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Next Recession

The question for economic policy, in the past week, was whether to raise interest rates again. For the first time in memory, it was the administration's economists who wanted to take them up, and the Federal Reserve Board that wanted to leave them where they are. Usually it's the other way around, with the Fed hot to fight inflation with tight money and the White House anxious about the effect on jobs. This peculiar incident illuminates the very limited range of choices available to the people making policy, and the bleak prospect they face.

It was, in a sense, a collision between the political economists and the technical economists. The political economists in and around the White House argued, accurately, that federal policy has to respond to the current acceleration of inflation. If government just sits there with its hands in its pockets, people will assume that it is willing to tolerate faster inflation — and they will then try to protect themselves in ways that make the inflation run faster than ever. The government has a duty to react, they said, and the only thing that it can do quickly is to raise interest rates another notch.

But the technicians, strongest at the Fed, replied, also accurately, that there is a lag between any economic decision and its impact. To raise rates now would tighten the

brakes on the economy around the end of the year, when the United States will probably already be sliding into a recession.

The issue has now been settled, at least temporarily and tentatively. Rates will stay where they are. The reason is the vast increase in oil prices that is now taking place around the world. U.S. policy had earlier assumed that, whatever happened here, expansion would continue in Europe and Japan. That would provide strong markets for U.S. exports, pulling this country smoothly and rapidly out of the dip — in time, to put it crudely, for the presidential election.

But the shock of the high oil prices makes it quite possible that all of the industrial nations will shortly tip into recession together. That happened after the oil price increases of 1973-74, and it was why the recession was usually severe. The recollection is making the administration ever more cautious about adding any additional restraint at the present delicate moment.

The debate over raising the interest rates is, in effect, a veiled debate over strategies to deal with the next recession. It has arrived at the somber conclusion that at present it's best to do nothing, on grounds that doing anything would probably make things worse.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

How Not to Sell the Olympics

Soon, we shall see the U.S. Olympic logo adorning everything from Levi Strauss jeans to Wham-o Frisbees. Merchants have found a marketing bonanza while helping sponsor the 1980 Olympic team. The team needs money and to get it, the U.S. Olympic Committee has blurred the line between amateur and professional sports. It has overturned the late Avery Brundage's prohibition forbidding amateur athletes to endorse products.

The new commercialism is supposed to satisfy the old nationalism. U.S. performance slipped in the 1976 Olympics. To restore national honor in 1980, the committee set out to spend \$26 million for training its athletes, twice the 1976 outlay. The traditional slogan, "America doesn't send a team to the Olympics, Americans do," had to be abandoned;

the committee sought federal funds for the first time, collecting \$16 million from Congress, and has turned to soliciting corporate gifts for the remainder.

To encourage these, the committee continues to allow donors to use the U.S. Olympic emblem in product advertising. More important, for the first time, the committee permits athletes to endorse products without forfeiting their amateur status — so long as amateur sports associations get the proceeds.

That seems to us to go too far. If the Olympic Committee can relax the rules for its own benefit, how long before the athletes, egged on by agents and advertisers, demand their share? Let the committee sell its symbols, but not its athletes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

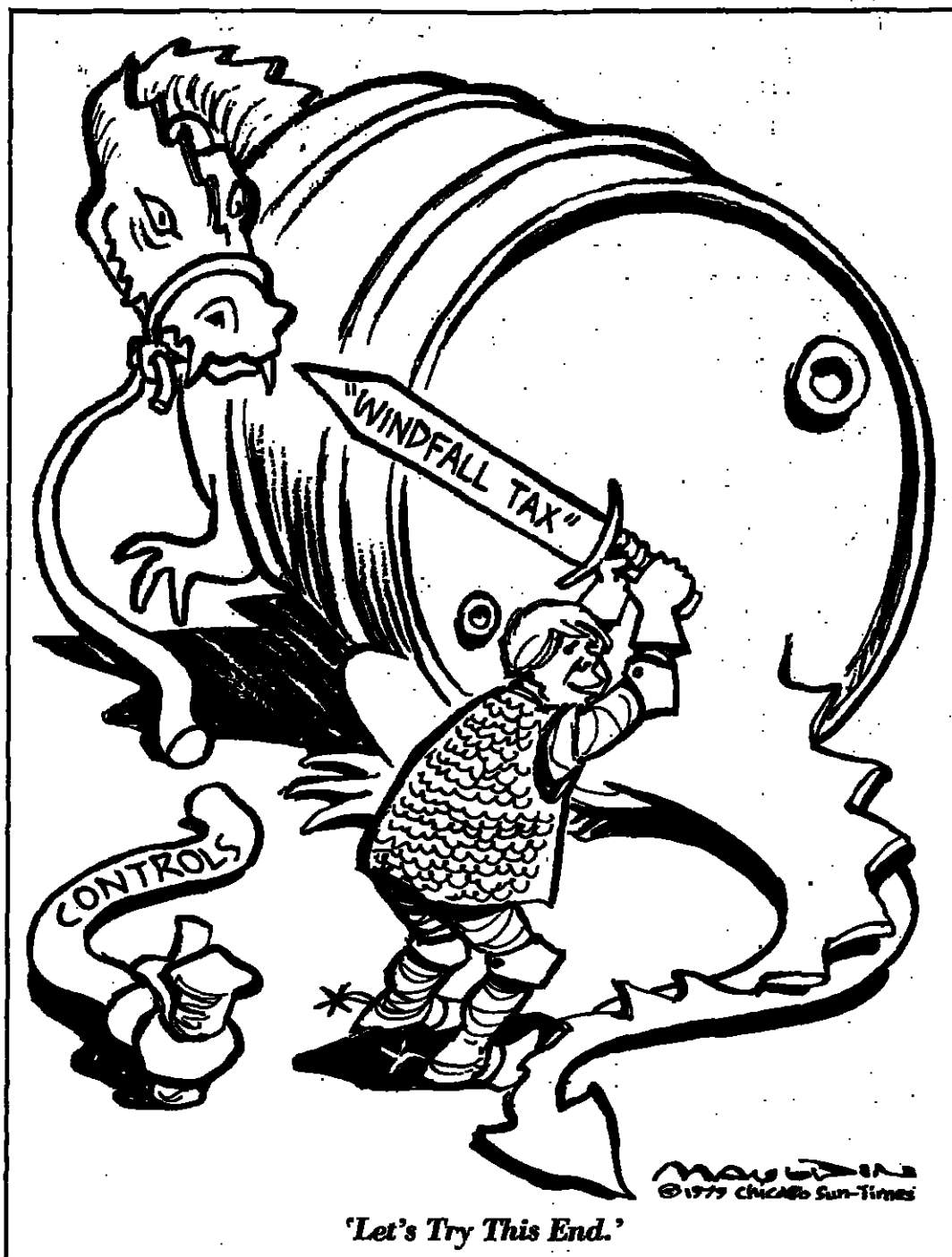
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 23, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The idea, apparently started in Paris, of the possibility of an arrangement being arrived at after the first engagement on land, supposing Russia is victorious, and upon the conditions of Japan retaining Korea while Russia retains Manchuria, is pure nonsense. Russia would never accept such a proposition. King Edward is the reported originator of such an idea. Surprisingly, the king has won golden opinions here for having calmed chauvinist and anti-Russian sentiment in England, and thus preventing dangerous international complications.

Fifty Years Ago
April 23, 1929

NEW YORK — The Democrats met for their annual Jefferson Day dinner here and outlined their party's position: They oppose bureaucracy, support a high protective tariff, and desire a modification of the law enforcing prohibition. As in the past, the Democrats will charge the Republicans with promising much and doing nothing in the last 50 years. One speaker, warning of the need to oppose the encroachments of bureaucracy, cited the Republican's Federal Department of Education as a prime offender. The party's unity was at a high point.



'Let's Try This End.'

Decline of Reagan and Brown

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The most interesting development in this unusually early phase of the 1980 presidential election campaign is the decline of the Californians Ronald Reagan and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. It cannot be demonstrated as a fact and it hasn't even come to the fore in the polls, but politicians live or die on hunches and influential members of both parties are beginning to say in private that Reagan is too old and predictable and Brown too young and unpredictable to play decisive roles.

Ever since Reagan almost knocked off President Ford for the Republican nomination in 1976, he has been reading the polls and his newspaper clippings. They tell him that he's the front-runner and he has been trying to sustain this by writing a newspaper column and delivering professional political lectures. But even in the South, where he was strongest in 1976, his old Republican buddies are beginning to tell him a different story.

Erosion in South

Howell Raines of The New York Times has recently reported on the erosion of Reagan's support among Republican leaders in the South. The former Republican postmaster general, Winton Blount of Alabama, for example, is now the national campaign chairman for John Connally. Haley Barbour, a Reagan leader in 1976, is now Connally's Southern campaign coordinator. "I was for Reagan last time," he says, "but what's important now is timing. Not only is Reagan older, but the things he talked about then are not as timely."

In Mississippi, Thad Cochran, the first Republican ever to win a statewide election in Mississippi, has come out for Connally. In North Carolina, Sen. Jesse Helms, who held things together for Reagan in the last convention, has announced that, for the time being, he's neutral. And in Florida, Tommy Thomas, Reagan's campaign chairman in that key primary election state this year, is warning Reagan that he must jump into the race before it's too late.

Harry Dent, who is probably the most astute adviser on Republican strategy in the South, is remaining neutral in this surprisingly active GOP competition for delegates and support in the South.

In the Democratic Party, Brown's lead has declined for different and more subtle reasons. He was a fresh new personality in the 1976 primary elections and won most of his state contests with Jimmy Carter at the end of that campaign. Since then, he has been re-elected governor by an impressive majority in the nation's most populated state.

Endless Dilemmas

Sensing the weariness and disenchantment of the voters with the endless dilemmas of both domestic and foreign affairs, he has avoided all these tangles by talking in prophetic terms about the coming age of balanced federal budgets and escape from the torments of the terrestrial world to the infinite possibilities offered in exploration and population of other planets of the universe.

It is an alluring vision of the future that Brown presents, based on his Jesuit religious experience — but lately he has begun to seem unrealistic and contradictory, if not a little bizarre. And his latest person-

al frolic into Africa, which was supposed to humanize him, may have destroyed his image as a serious challenger to President Carter.

If these intuitions among politicians about the decline of the Californians are true, the character of the presidential campaign will undoubtedly change.

In the Democratic Party, if Brown cannot defeat Carter in the primary elections as he did in 1976, it is unlikely that Sen. Edward Kennedy will challenge the president. Probably the only thing that would bring Kennedy into the race is the conviction that Brown, a member of his own generation, was about to capture the Democratic Party.

Confidence

In the Republican Party, the obvious gainer of these developments is Connally, and he is the one who troubles the Carter people more than anybody else. Despite the handicap of having jumped parties, infuriating the Democrats as a "traitor" and the Republicans as a presumptuous newcomer, Connally is still a formidable challenger — with just the flamboyant confidence Carter often seems to lack.

Reagan will, however, still retain enough strength to challenge Connally for the loyalty of the Republican conservatives, and this is the hope of the GOP moderates — particularly Sen. Howard Baker and George Bush of Texas.

After 27 months in office, according to George Gallup, Carter has a lower rating in the popularity polls than any of his six predecessors at the same time. But there are a couple of important things about Carter which brought him to the

White House in the first place. He worked harder than anybody else, and maybe more important, he's lucky.

Brown and Reagan of California looked for a while as if they might knock him off in the primaries and in the general election, but they seem to be slipping now, and leaving Carter with the advantage of age over Connally and of maturity and life style over Brown.

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Thoroughly Modern Marvins

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — I am thoroughly married, so I followed the legal frays between Lee Marvin and Michelle Triola Marvin with the detachment of an anthropologist observing primitives. Never mind the deepest mystery of the matter, the question of what charm either person saw in the other. There is sufficient fascination in the public facts.

Ms. Marvin lived with Mr. Marvin for six years. She took his name, cooked, had two abortions, and, she insists, acquired a right to \$1.8 million of his income.

Neither he nor she is evidence for Edison's axiom that the chief function of the body is to carry the brain around, but she did think up a new wrinkle in the theory of property rights. She says she abandoned a singing career in order to sustain her relationship with Marvin, and she says the relationship

implied a "contract" to compensate her with half his earnings. She thought she found this implication in, among other places, his love letters.

Her argument was challenged by testimony that her singing talent was never more than negligible, and that, regarding pleasure of the flesh, she neglected to forego all others.

The judge who endured such testimony may have been added by the experience. Although he rejected the idea that a "contract" existed, he has ordered Marvin to pay \$104,000 to subsidize her "rehabilitation." Marvin may feel \$1.7 million worth of relief, but he cannot like the implication that Ms. Marvin's experience living with him was comparable to suffering a disabling accident — an accident that was his fault.

My hero, Peter De Vries, the novelist, has written satirically about a church that makes divorce a sacrament in order to serve the spiritual needs of modern man. In religion, these days, it sometimes is hard to distinguish the satirical from the real, and the same is becoming true in law.

Ms. Marvin is to be indemnified, but for what? Leave aside the fact that she entered the relationship with Marvin willingly, and the fact that concubines, like wives, can choose to have careers. But notice Ms. Marvin's aggressive nonsense: She insists upon property rights of the sort that come into existence as corollaries of responsibilities that she never legally entered into through matrimony.

Yet the judge found a way to make the law give her some satisfaction. Although she never incurred legal responsibilities, she somehow acquired a legal right to subsidized "rehabilitation," which is, in essence, alimony of \$1,000 a week for two years.

Ms. Marvin did not get most of the money she sought, but she did make her point: She successfully

asserted what resembles a wife's right.

The day before the state of California ordered Marvin to finance her "re-education" in "employable" skills, the state of New York held that Peter Frampton, a rock musician, does not owe half his income to his former girlfriend. The girl friend neglected to shed her husband before entering into a living arrangement — and an alleged contract — with Frampton. Therefore, she committed adultery, a crime in New York. Said the judge:

"This contract, as alleged, is clearly opposed to sound morality and is based on the illicit association of parties. Thus it is void and unenforceable."

California is awash with advanced thinking and so cannot be expected to encumber its litigation with illiberal concepts like "sound morality." But California should entertain this thought:

The litigation that involved textual analysis of Mr. Marvin's love letters ("Hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby, hey baby"), and speculation about the cash value of singing that Ms. Marvin chose not to do, is the sort of litigation society does not need.

Maximum Freedom

Thoroughly modern people think of freedom as the silence of the law. Ms. Marvin accepted a relationship of maximum freedom with Mr. Marvin. In doing so, she, like he, disregarded society's settled judgment, codified in law, about behavior that is socially important and morally sound. They had a right to behave as they did. But surely she should have forfeited the right to suddenly demand, when it suited her convenience, that the law speak up loudly for her "rights."

Unfortunately, the spirit of both Marvins — insistence on rights avoidance of the legal responsibilities that define right — is, increasingly, the spirit of the age.

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Euromarket

Yields on Dollar Bonds Move Up;
DM Sector Groping for New Level

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 22 (AP-DJ) — The yields of dollar-denominated Eurobonds appear to be moving up toward 10 percent from the 9.5- to 9.8 percent yield basis prevailing only a few weeks ago.

Even though the secondary market recently has been giving the appearance of blissful tranquility, underwriters indicate that investors again seem unwilling to purchase new issues with yields of much less than 10 percent. Evidence in the secondary market of some of the recent offerings supports this view. Issues that were recently sold at yields of less than 10 percent generally declined sharply in the aftermarket, indicating that underwriters were left with unsold bonds.

"People are still convinced that the short-term interest rates will move up, and so they are holding out for higher yields," a dealer said.

Among the issues offered last week was a \$50-million, 10-year dollar-denominated bond by Nova Scotia Power Corp. Priced at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent to yield 9.83 percent at maturity, the issue slipped in the aftermarket to 98 1/2-98 3/4 offered. Though the after-market performance could be rated reasonably good because syndicate members normally pass on much of their 1 1/2-percent selling group concession to investors, the offering price of 98 1/2 brought the yield up to 9.99 percent.

A \$100-million, 10-year Swedish issue was sold at 99 1/2-99 3/4. The issue was sold at 99 1/2-99 3/4 bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent to yield 9.87 percent. It is likely the bonds were being made available at 98 1/2 to yield 9.95 percent.

Although 65 percent of the issue is being sold in Japan through a syndicate led by Nomura Securities and the remaining 35 percent through normal Eurobond channels by a syndicate led by S.G. Warburg, Japanese underwriters reportedly were making the bonds available in Europe so that the actual percentage distribution may be somewhat different.

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Swiss Bank Corp. offered a \$75-million, 10-year issue of ITT Antilles at par bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent. The issue fell in the aftermarket trading to 97 1/2-98 1/4, or by more than the 1 1/2-percent selling group concession. Nevertheless, at 98 1/4 the yield came to 9.78 percent, or considerably less than the 9.95 percent available for the prime quality Swedish government issue.

A \$40-million, 15-year issue of Irel Finance International was priced at 99 bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent to yield 10.64 percent. In the resale market, the issue was quoted at around 97 1/2-98 1/4.

Currently offered at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent is a \$40-million, eight-year issue of Avco Overseas Capital Corp., guaranteed by Avco Corp., the diversified U.S. manufacturing and services company. The issue provides a purchase price that potentially could reduce the average life to 6.6 years. Moody's has rated the issue BAA, or medium grade.

In addition, a syndicate led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. is offering \$75 million of 10-year notes for the European Investment Bank with a coupon of 9 1/2 percent while a Credit Suisse-First Boston syndicate is working on a \$75-million, 20-year issue of Hydro Quebec with a coupon of 10 percent. Both issues were said to be selling slowly.

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — Energy, glamour and gambling stocks took turns in leading the stock market last week, while corporations generally issued some eye-popping profits for the opening quarter of 1979. All of this, however, failed to show up in the Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 13.52 points to 856.98.

On Thursday, meanwhile, one of Wall Street's best-known research directors appeared before the Tokyo Society of Security Analysts to outline his strategy for investment in the United States. His focus was not on the Dow Jones industrial for the next week or month but rather on perceptions of the future. It added up to a bullish view for stocks and bonds in the long run.

The basic message of Francis Kelly of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. was: "The securities markets are turning the corner toward a period of long-term investment visibility." He envisaged, among other favorable developments, prospects for strengthening of the dollar and a rising level of equity investment by pension funds. In a statement that would warm the heart of any back-office brokerage partner, Mr. Kelly also cited "a possibly explosive rise in market volume some time in 1980."

"The sharp decline in domestic oil production and the obstacles to new world supply point to an imminent, dramatic reversal of United States growth policy away from consumption toward investment," Mr. Kelly said.

Highlights of his talk:

• The pharmaceutical industry is now experiencing, and should continue to experience, a plethora of major new chemical entities that will revitalize the market fortunes of former laggards.

• The anticipation of an early peak in cyclical activity in the United States, possibly in the current quarter, with interest rates peaking at about the same time and declining through the balance of 1979 and much of 1980.

• "From a current level of 11 1/2 percent for the prime rate, we would expect a 12-month decline to 8 percent," he said. "Treasury-bill yields should fall from 9 1/2 percent to 5 1/2 percent in this period and Triple-A corporate bonds from 9 1/2 to 8 percent."

• "If our conjecture of a longer-term turning point in government finances and inflation is correct, bond prices could enjoy a steady recovery through the 1980s."

it Suisse-First Boston syndicate is working on a \$75-million, 20-year issue of Hydro Quebec with a coupon of 10 percent. Both issues were said to be selling slowly.

Also on offer is a \$35-million, seven-year note of Olivetti International. Société Générale de France took the entire issue, as it did for the recent Electricité de France offering, and is putting together a

syndicate to reoffer the notes at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent to yield 9.9 percent at maturity.

Although the interest differential favoring Canadian dollar Eurobonds over U.S. dollar Eurobonds was eroded during the week, a \$50-million, five-year note of First Canadian Investments Ltd. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Protectionist Action by Congress Feared

EEC Says U.S. Jeopardizes New Trade Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT) — The European Common Market has warned the United States that a new international trade agreement may be jeopardized by protectionist implementation by Congress of a key concession made by U.S. trade negotiators in Geneva.

The warning was delivered verbally last week by two high Common Market officials to Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

On the surface, the issue is highly technical, but it has enormous importance as a guide to the way that the United States will enforce its trade laws if the multilateral pact is approved.

The concession made by special trade negotiator Robert Strauss and his Geneva-based deputy, Alonzo McDonald, was that the United States would require domestic companies to show "material" injury before getting countervailing duty relief against imports that are subsidized by foreign governments.

In legislative sessions now under way to write a bill implementing the Geneva accord, the Senate Finance Committee has deleted the word "material."

What that could mean in practice, if the word is left out of the legislation that Congress finally considers, is that domestic companies would be able to demand immediate protection against a vast range of imports if they can prove practically any damage at all to their business.

Fernand Spaak, ambassador of the European Communities in Washington, and French Ambassador Francois Laboulaye, whose country chairs the policy-making

European Council of Ministers, told Mr. Christopher that the action by the Senate Finance Committee represented reneging on the accord.

They said that the Common Market's member countries — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland and Denmark — "attached great importance" to the Geneva commitment and required

"faithful and accurate" reflection of it in the U.S. enabling legislation, according to Common Market officials.

The potential consequences of the deletion were not specifically spelled out, but the Europeans warned of dangers that the accord could unravel. The Europeans have said that they will not finally approve the pact until they see what Congress does.

High joblessness in the major European countries accounts the importance of the trade issues on the continent, as does the far greater contribution of exports to general economic activity in Europe than in the United States.

And a European Parliament, expected to be revitalized after direct elections in June, may well politicize the issues, as Congress does in the United States.

The Common Market protest came as U.S. free traders, representing mainly the interests of importers and retailers, joined in a campaign warning that not only Congress but also the Carter administration may be tilting toward protectionism.

They criticize the administration for making too many concessions to individual sectors of domestic industry to try to win support for the trade bill. Mr. Strauss has obtained special import treatment for producers of steel, textiles, footwear, color television, leather goods and fasteners, among others.

Gem Walkout Ends
In South-West Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 22 (Reuters) — Four thousand black miners have returned to work at one of the world's largest diamond mines near here after a two-day strike over local grievances, a company spokesman said.

The spokesman said the strike at the Consolidated Diamond Mines in Oranjemund was called off Friday after the general manager agreed to investigate the grievances.

Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
ASACCo 2	28	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4	
ASACCo 3	35	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+ 1/4	
ASACCo 4	16	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4	
ASACCo 5	14	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar	10	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10	459	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	222	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/4	610	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	86	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/4	266	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	2479	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/4	1811	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	665	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/4	342	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	156	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/4	2148	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amstar 10 1/2	409	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4	

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Bank Gutzwiller, Kurt, Bungenier	Bank of Helsinki	Bank Leu International	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankers Trust International	Bank of Luxembourg	Bank of Luxembourg	Bank of Luxembourg	Bank of Luxembourg
Bank of the Indochine et de Suez	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Bank of Paris et des Pays-Bas	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Bank of the Union Européenne	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Daiwa Europe N.V.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Genoa International Ltd.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Kreditbank (Swiss) S.A.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Nippon European Bank S.A.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Sumitomo Finance International	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris
Williams, Glyn & Co.	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris	Bank of Paris

April, 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March, 1979

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US\$550,000,000

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The Royal Bank of Canada	Toronto Dominion Bank

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Provincial Bank of Canada	P.S.K. Bank	RBC Finance B.V.
Republic National Bank of New York (International) Limited	The Sanwa Bank. Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Limited
Security Pacific Bank	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Sparkasse Innsbruck-Hall
State Bank of India	Toronto Dominion Bank	The Toyo Trust and Banking Company. Limited
UBAF Bank Limited	United California Bank	Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

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NEW ISSUE

March, 1979

Industrial Bank of Finland Ltd

(Suomen Teollisuuspankki Oy)

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(Maa-ja teollisuuskäinteistöpankki Oy)

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**7½ per cent. Guaranteed Finnish Municipalities
Notes due 1989**

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the

Republic of Finland

Issue price 99½ per cent.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

Bank of Helsinki Ltd.

Okobank

Skopbank

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
 Algemene Bank Nederland nv
 (Bahrain Branch)
 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
 Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
 The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited
 B.A.I.L. (Middle East) Inc.
 Bank of America International Limited
 Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C. - Kuwait Branch
 Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
 (Bahrain Offshore Branch)
 Bayerische Vereinsbank International
 Société Anonyme
 Bergen Bank
 Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
 Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
 International Limited
 Burgan Bank S.A.K. - Kuwait
 Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
 The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
 Den norske Creditbank
 Den Danske Bank
 af 1871 Aktieselskab

Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.
 Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
 Vienna
 Goldman Sachs International Corp.
 The Gulf Bank K.S.C.
 The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
 International Financial Advisers K.S.C.
 Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
 Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
 Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K. 'KIFCO'
 London & Continental Bankers Limited
 Manufacturers Hanover Limited
 National Bank of Abu Dhabi
 The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
 The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)
 Nordic Bank Limited
 Privatbanken Aktieselskab
 Scandinavian Bank Limited
 Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
 Société Générale
 Bahrain Branch
 UBAN-Arab Japanese Finance Limited
 Union Bank of Finland International S.A.
 Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.
 Société Anonyme

Chicago Options Table

Option & price										Option & price										Option & price											
Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last										Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last										Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last											
- Apr - - Jul - - Oct - - M.Y.																															
Alcoa	45	71	104	2	10	4	55			Alcoa	45	71	104	2	10	4	55			Alcoa	45	71	104	2	10	4	55				
Alcoa	55	67	51	4	427	11	8	26	55	Alcoa	55	67	51	4	427	11	8	26	55	Alcoa	55	67	51	4	427	11	8	26	55		
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Alcoa	55	67	51	4	427																										

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Atmto	35	39	10	4	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	85	12-14	b	b	b	31	Ln Pac	20	3	74	40	29	4	39
Atmto p	40	35	0	4	5	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	10	5 1/2	b	b	b	31	AMC	15	5	42	11 1/2	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	291	0	0	0	0	31	AMC	25	4	42	11 1/2	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N Dief	20	4	19	6	0	0	39
Atmto p	40	124	0	0	0	0	44.9	Pfizer	30	60	36	b	b	b	31	N D							

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

reportedly was selling well. First Canadian is a subsidiary of the Bank of Montreal, which is the guarantor. The issue is expected to bear a coupon of 10 percent, but it no longer looks as if premium pricing is probable, market sources reported.

Earlier this month, a \$Can40-million, seven-year issue bearing 10 percent by the Royal Bank of Canada was priced at a premium of 100 1/2. Although the issue initially traded above par, it had settled back to 99 1/2-100 by Friday.

Also in the market is a \$Can24-million, 20-year issue of the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. The issue provides investors with the option of redeeming the bonds at par in 1989, 1994 or at final maturity in 1999. Some market participants argued, however, that the terms were not particularly attractive in relation to a recent Province of Quebec \$Can50-million, seven-year offering. These 10 1/2-percent notes were trading in the market at 98 1/2-99.

Credit conditions in West Germany have tightened considerably in recent months as the result of a large outflow of capital back into the dollar and other currencies and as a result of a deliberate tightening of monetary policy by the Bundesbank. This has left West German underwriters groping to find the right yield basis to pitch Eurobond offerings denominated in Deutsche marks, and there have been a few mishaps.

One inaccurately-priced offering was a 100-million DM, 10-year issue of Barclays Overseas Investment Co. The Barclays Bank-guaranteed issue was offered at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent in aftermarket trading fell three points in the issue broke for trading on the same day that the West German federal statistics office disclosed that

wholesale prices rose 2.1 percent in March, suggesting that inflation has begun to climb.

A 200-million DM, six-year note of Tokyo Electric Power bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent was said to be getting a poor reception although the syndicate manager, Westdeutsche Landesbank, has the option of sweetening the terms by dropping the offering price to a sizable discount. In the when-issued market, the Tokyo Electric notes were quoted at 98-98 1/2.

Nevertheless, discount pricing may be difficult because Mitsubishi Chemical was able to market 70 million DM of five-year notes last week at par bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

Among other issues under way is a 100-million DM, 10-year offering of the Council of Europe Resettlement Fund with an indicated coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The agency's notes were quoted in the when-issued market at 98 1/2-99 1/2, which indicated that even a relatively high coupon rate may not generate too much enthusiasm.

Moreover, there was apparently little demand for a 150-million DM, 10-year Argentine government issue with a lofty 7 1/2-percent coupon. A preoffering quote for the bonds was 98-98 1/2.

In other markets, a 130-million French franc, seven-year issue of the St. Gobain Pont-Aux-Chaux carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent was reportedly meeting good demand.

Market participants reported, however, that Norges Kommunalbank's 10-year issue of 12 million kroner was meeting resistance because of its relatively low coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The notes

are guaranteed by the Norwegian government.

In Luxembourg, a syndicate led by Kredietbank Luxembourg was expected to launch shortly a 12-year issue for Copenhagen of 25 million Units of Account, carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. The Unit of Account provides fixed but adjustable exchange rates for those currencies participating in the European monetary system. At current exchange rates, the offering is equivalent to about \$41 million.

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Banque Internationale a Luxembourg is offering 500 million Luxembourg francs of 10-year paper for Philips International Finance at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent. The issue is guaranteed by NV Philips Gloeilampenfabriek, and proceeds will be used by the electrical equipment company for general purposes.

The Swiss National Bank gave the national underwriting syndicate operated by Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse the go-ahead last week to resume Swiss franc bond issues for foreign borrowers next month. A deterioration of market conditions had forced a halt in such activity last month. But the amount of such offerings will be held to 800 million francs for the May-June period with no single issue larger than 100 million francs.

Euromarket Yields*
Week Ended April 18
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	9.36 %
Industrial, long term	9.53 %
Industrial, medium term	9.69 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.14 %
French franc, long term	9.95 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.35 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

NYSE Averages

Week Ended April 20, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Change
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Indust.	63.26	62.95	63.14	-0.44
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Transp.	45.92	45.61	45.63	-0.37
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Utilities	47.28	47.00	47.00	-0.44
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Finance	36.41	36.28	36.27	-0.44
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Composite	37.33	37.05	37.09	-0.44
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Standard & Poor's	114.32	114.22	114.28	-0.82
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48 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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28 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Finance	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Composite	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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20 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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15 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Comp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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20 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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15 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Comp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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20 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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15 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Comp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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20 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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15 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Comp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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20 Transp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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15 Utilities	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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48 Comp.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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30 Indus.	14.20	14.19	14.18	-0.17
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U.S. Gains 1st Victory

Russians Rout Czechoslovakia

By Samuel A. Abt

OW, April 22 (IHT) — Bob Collyard, and Eric Stobbe (twice).

It was the Americans' highest-scoring game so far, but it was not nearly so awesome as the Soviet firepower.

Inept Play

Moving closer to another title, the Soviet team jumped to a 4-0 lead in the first period last night by taking advantage of Czechoslovakia's penalties and inept play.

In a humane gesture, the Czechs finally removed their first-string goalie, Jiri Kralik, for the veteran Marcel Sakac. If the move was designed to give the team inspiration, it backfired.

With barely a minute and half gone in the second period, the puck rebounded from the Russian zone far down the ice toward Sakac, with Viktor Zhitkov of the Soviet team in pursuit.

As the 14,000 fans in the Luzhniki Sports Palace looked on in embarrassment, Sakac cleared the puck onto the stick of Zhitkov, who was not too startled to skate past the goalie and score.

With their defenses refusing to be moved away from the goal and their forwards flashing at will through the Czech zone, the Russians built their lead to 6-0 before the Czechs scored.

Thereafter, the Czechs seemed content to stand around and marvel at the ability of the Soviet team's skaters. There was no lack of ability to marvel at.

Erratic Night

In the first game last night, Canada dropped far behind in the competition for a medal — any medal — when its goalie, Jim Rutherford, had an erratic night.

He made several fine stops up close but allowed three goals on unscreened 30-foot shots. After the last such goal, by Bengt Lundholm, gave Sweden a 4-3 lead, the crowd began to whistle in disbelief and disapproval.

The loss left Canada with no points in the championship pool. It trails both Sweden and Czechoslovakia by three points.

To add to the Canadian humiliation, John Ziegler, the president of the National Hockey League, had to present the Challenge Cup to the Soviet team after its game. The Russians won the trophy by beating the NHL All-Stars in a three-game series in New York in February.



Soviet forward Helmut Baldi, chased by defenseman Viteslav Darris of Czechoslovakia, crashes into the Czech goal, but Marcel Sakac, the goalie, isn't distracted. Russians won the game, 11-1.

Montreal Beats Leafs In 2d Overtime, 4-3

TORONTO, April 22 (UPI) — Wings' Cam Connor, with two defenders draped over him, slid a backhand shot through goalie Mike Palmatier's legs at 5:25 of the second overtime last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 4-3 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs in a National Hockey League playoff game.

The Canadiens took a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup quarterfinal series.

After Mark Napier gave Montreal a 1-0 lead at 2:48 of the first period, Toronto's Darryl Sittler wristed a power-play rebound under goalie Ken Dryden's glove. Later in the period, Larry McDonald took a pass from Dave Burrows and streaked down his right wing, scoring for Toronto on a 45-foot slapshot.

The Canadiens regained the lead in the second period on goals by Larry Robinson and Jacques Lemaire. But Sittler's second goal, a backhand shot that deflected off Guy Lapointe, a Montreal defender, tied the score at 17:40 of the third period and forced the overtime.

Braves 2, Penguins 1

At Pittsburgh, Rick Middleton's power-play goal at 5:03 of the third

period led Boston to a 2-1 decision over Pittsburgh and 3-0 lead in their series.

Middleton picked up a rebound and lifted a 10-foot wrist shot past the Pittsburgh goalie, Denis Herron. A Penguin defenseman, Tom Bladen, was in the penalty box with 10 seconds remaining on a hooking penalty.

Pittsburgh's Gary McAdam scored the first goal of the game at 3:10 of the first period. Boston's Peter McNab tied the score later in the period.

Islanders 4, Black Hawks 0

On Friday night, at Chicago, Billy Harris, Lorne Henning, Gary Gillies and Denis Potvin scored lead the New York Islanders to a 4-0 triumph over Chicago and a 3-0 lead in their series.

It was the Islanders' second straight shutout victory and the first in the playoffs for goalie Chico Resch. Chicago took its 15th straight loss in Stanley Cup play.

Harris scored a power-play goal with 1:52 left in the first period and Henning beat Chicago goalie Tony Esposito with 1:13 left in the second period when his angle shot landed inches behind the goal line.

Gillies converted on a 2-on-1 break three minutes into the third period and Potvin scored the Islanders' final tally at 11:45.

Rangers 5, Flyers 1

At New York, Don Maloney scored twice within 26 seconds in the second period and Anders Hedberg added a shorthanded goal as the New York Rangers beat Philadelphia, 5-1, and took a 2-1 lead in their series.

With the Rangers trailing, 1-0, Maloney tipped in a shot at 2:15 of the second period. He scored again at 2:41, when he took a pass from Phil Esposito, skated around Tom Gorenc and backhanded a shot past goalie Wayne Stephenson.

Less than three minutes later, Hedberg took a pass from Ron Grahame and surprised Stephenson with a wrist shot from 30 feet.

Ron Dupuy scored for the Rangers at 14:17 of the third period when he snatched in a pass from linemate Pat Hickney. Don Murdoch scored the Rangers' final goal — into an empty net — at 19:48.

NHL Playoffs

Quarterfinals (Best of Seven)

Series 1
N.Y. Islanders vs. Chicago (N.Y. Islanders lead series, 3-0)
April 16—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 2 (ot)
April 18—N.Y. Islanders 1, Chicago 1 (ot)
April 20—N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 0
April 22—N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 0
April 24—N.Y. Islanders 3, Chicago 1
April 26—N.Y. Islanders 2, Chicago 0
April 28—N.Y. Islanders 2, Chicago 0
April 30—N.Y. Islanders 2, Chicago 0
Series 2
Montreal vs. Toronto (Montreal leads series, 3-0)
April 16—Montreal 5, Toronto 2
April 18—Montreal 4, Toronto 3 (ot)
April 20—Montreal 4, Toronto 3 (ot)
April 22—Toronto 2, Montreal 1
April 24—Toronto 2, Montreal 1
April 26—Montreal 2, Toronto 1
April 28—Montreal 2, Toronto 1
April 30—Montreal 2, Toronto 1
Series 3
Boston vs. Pittsburgh (Boston leads series, 3-0)
April 16—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 18—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 20—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 22—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 24—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 26—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 28—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
April 30—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2
Series 4
Philadelphia vs. N.Y. Rangers (N.Y. Rangers lead series, 3-0)
April 16—Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 2 (ot)
April 18—N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
April 20—N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
April 22—Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 2
April 24—N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
April 26—Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 2
April 28—N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
April 30—N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
N.H. necessary

Time passes, and one can think I really did not have one hell of a story in 1976. Rather, it was one hell of a half a story.

Where was the other side? What profits were ballclubs making? What revenues were they spending on the advice and counsel of tax lawyers? Where was the other list, baseball's ultimate dark secret? In short, what were baseball financiers paying themselves?

I know when someone will leak that information to a reporter. It will be the same day that the Dodgers return to Brooklyn.

These thoughts and memories were stirred by the recent Florida spring, unique in my memory for incessant — and calculated — prattle about money. "How are you doing?" I asked the man who runs one club. My wording was inexact. I meant "hello."

"Good under the old system," he said at once. "That was when you could get away with drawing 1.6 million. Not good under the new system, because now I have to sell 2.2 million tickets to break even. I can't do it."

Cincinnati Falls In WHA Playoff

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 (AP) — Mark Howe scored two goals to lift the New England Whalers to a 5-3 victory over the Cincinnati Stingers last night in the opening game of the World Hockey Association playoffs.

The second game in the best-of-three quarterfinal series will be played tonight in Cincinnati.

New England scored three times — twice in 31 seconds — in the final period to take command.

More Sports

On Page 11

Ryan No-Hitter Broken Up in 8th

Angels Beat A's for 10th Victory in a Row

ANAHEIM, Calif., April 22 (UPI) — Nolan Ryan threw 7½ innings of no-hit ball last night and Don Baylor hit his fourth career grand slam as the California Angels beat the Oakland A's, 13-1, for their 10th straight victory.

Mitchell Page ruined Ryan's effort with a solid line-drive single to left field on a 1-2 pitch. One out later, after he walked Duane Murphy, Ryan left the game, complaining of a groin pull. Jim Barr relieved and yielded an RBI single to Wayne Gross, the only other Oakland hit.

Ryan, who has already pitched four no-hitters in his career to tie Scott Kousser for the major-league record, struck out 12 but walked nine in his third victory in four decisions.

The Angels scored nine runs in the fifth inning, forcing Ryan to sit on the bench for 33 minutes. Don Baylor highlighted the inning with his grand slam, which gave him 22 runs batted in for the year to lead the major leagues.

Rangers 5, Yankees 0

At New York, Ferguson Jenkins yielded eight hits in pitching his 45th career shutout and Jim Sundberg drove in four runs to lead Texas to a 5-0 victory over New York. Jenkins, 35, struck out four and walked two in his first shutout of the season. Sundberg hit a two-run triple in the second inning, had a sacrifice fly in the fourth and added an RBI single in the eighth.

Blue Jays 5, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Rick Bosetti drove in three runs with a home run and a triple as Toronto beat Detroit, 5-4. The Blue Jays halted a five-game losing streak snappied the Tigers' four-game winning streak.

White Sox 6, Indians 5

At Cleveland, sacrifice flies by Ralph Garr, Mike Squires and Claudio Washington and the relief pitching of Mike Proly lifted Chicago over Cleveland, 6-5.

Red Sox 10, Royals 4

At Boston, Fred Lynn, Jim Rice and Dwight Evans hit home runs to

pace Boston to a 10-4 victory over Kansas City, the Royals' fourth straight loss.

Orioles 4, Brewers 2

At Baltimore, Lee May hit a pair of two-run home runs — the 34th time in his major-league career that he had hit more than one homer in a game — as Baltimore defeated Milwaukee, 4-2.

Twins 6, Mariners 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Roy Smalley drove in three runs with a home run and a single and Ken Landreaux hit a solo homer as Minnesota beat Seattle, 6-5.

Dodgers 2, Giants 1

In the National League, at San Francisco, Manny Mota's pinch-hit single with one out in the 10th inning scored Steve Garvey and gave Los Angeles a 2-1 victory over San Francisco. Burt Hooton pitched all 10 innings for the Dodgers, giving up five hits and striking out seven.

The Giants loaded the bases with two out in the ninth and the score

tied, 1-1, but Hooton struck out Mike Ivie to end the threat.

Cubs 4, Expos 3

At Chicago, Ivan DeJesus capped a three-run sixth-inning rally with an RBI single to snap a 3-2 tie and lead Chicago to a 4-3 decision over Montreal. Bruce Sutter pitched the final 1½ innings in relief for the Cubs to record his fourth save.

Phillies 3, Mets 0

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt singled home a run in the first inning and led off a two-run fifth with another single as Philadelphia beat New York, 3-0. Two former Mets, Nino Espinosa and Tug McGraw, combined for a five-hit shutout as the Phillies took their sixth consecutive victory and moved into first place in the Eastern Division. The shutout was the second straight for the Phillies over the Mets.

Padres 9, Braves 5

At Atlanta, Dave Winfield singled home Ozzie Smith with the go-

ahead run in a four-run eighth inning as San Diego beat Atlanta, 9-5. Gene Tenace hit a solo home run for the Padres and Barry Bonnell had a two-run shot for the Braves, his fifth home run of the year.

Reds 4, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, George Foster drove in two runs with a pair of singles and Mike Lacoss and Doug Bair combined on a three-hit lead to lead Cincinnati past St. Louis, 4-1, for its fifth straight victory. Ted Simmons hit his third home run of the year for the Cardinals.

Astros 5, Pirates 4

At Houston, Jose Cruz's bases-loaded single with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning led Houston to a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh. Willie Stargell hit his third home run of the season with two out in the sixth to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 lead. The Pirates had tied the score in the fourth with three runs on four consecutive hits, including an RBI single by Stargell and a two-run homer by John Milner.



Kansas City's Hal McRae is tagged out at home by the Boston catcher, Gary Allenson.

The Other Side of the Baseball Ledger

By Roger Kahn

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — During the summer of 1976, when Americans celebrated the Bicentennial of Jefferson's Declaration, the barons of baseball still ran a feudal state. Far from the tall ships, I spent the summer wandering baseball fields from Oregon to San Juan.

On one particular July night, a prominent major-league executive offered me an extraordinary document. The papers were marked "confidential," but the executive, filling my glass with ballclub liquor, said I was free to cut anything I wanted. His terms? They seemed modest enough. I had only to promise not to identify him by name.

At first I could barely believe my fortune. The document glittered, a kind of journalistic gold. It listed the salary for every player in the major leagues — Johnny Bench and Pete Rose, Reggie Jackson and Thurman Munson, and Fritz Peterson and Bob Bailey too, for that matter. These were not the guesses in which we trafficked during the feudal days. They were precise figures, collated from every front office in baseball.

I responded as the executive had known I would. I printed the most interesting numbers in a magazine and a book. This was, I told myself, a hell of a story.

Half a Story

Time passes, and one can think I really did not have one hell of a story in 1976. Rather, it was one hell of a half a story.

Where was the other side? What profits were ballclubs making? What revenues were they spending on the advice and counsel of tax lawyers? Where was the other list, baseball's ultimate dark secret? In short, what were baseball financiers paying themselves?

I know when someone will leak that information to a reporter. It will be the same day that the Dodgers return to Brooklyn.

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"Good under the old system," he said at once. "That was when you could get away with drawing 1.6 million. Not good under the new system, because now I have to sell 2.2 million tickets to break even. I can't do it."

Wealthy Bums?

Another owner asked what I thought Pete Rose was worth. "What he can get," the owner said. "But have you considered the cost of mediocrity? I mean, if Rose gets \$800,000 to hit 300, can't you see what that implies? We're going to have to pay all the 150 hitters half of that. We'll go broke paying bums \$400,000."

As Joseph Goebbels pointed out in another context, if you hear something often enough, you begin to believe what you have heard. Had I spent one more week behind the Gulf of Mexico, I would have mailed Bowie Kuhn a certified check so that, for a few days at least, the Kuhns could eat as well as the Kahns.

In the reality of New York City, one's head clears. Far from finan-

cial crisis, baseball is an explosive growth industry. The feudal owners do not know how to negotiate with Marvin Miller, a contemporary man and a solid trade unionist. They loved their feudalism, and Miller confuses them by the margin of centuries. If the men who run baseball, rather than Henry Kissinger, had negotiated peace in Southeast Asia, San Francisco would now be the capital of Vietnam.

Money Spoken Here

But one should not take the owners lightly, for what each of them understands is money. You can buy a ballclub without knowing a slider from a curveball, but you cannot buy a ballclub without money. The second thing that owners understand is how to manipulate news. The free lunch, the pressroom roast beef and most of all the well-considered leak are their manipulative tools. They work these tools so well that it is impossible to have group baseball talk these days without someone crying out in passionate ignorance, "Aren't the ridiculous ballplayer salaries destroying the game?"

They are not. They have not. They will not. Nor are they ridiculous.

All but three major-league teams are privately held companies. There is no such thing as public disclosure of finances for the Yankees, the

Dodgers, the Reds, even the Houston Astros. The three clubs that are public — the Braves, the Cubs and the Orioles — make disclosures that seem incomplete.

You are only as good a reporter as your reasoning and your sources allow, but I have gathered certain baseball numbers. According to figures printed in daily box scores last season's major-league attendance was 40.8 million. Add the no-shows (at Commissioner Kuhn's calculation roughly 6 percent of all tickets sold): 2.6 million people paid for tickets that they did not use. The average ticket price is \$4. The gross gate comes to \$173.6 million.

In March of last year, Kuhn told the House Ways and Means Committee that the net revenue from peanuts and Cracker Jack came to 80 cents a fan. Add to this television revenues, plus income from the playoffs and the World Series, and baseball shows an overall gross of \$278.7 million for last season. That is a record. It is also a record that will fall before next winter.

A Reminder

Last year, baseball players' salaries consumed an aggregate of \$68.5 million. That is less than a quarter of baseball's revenue. Does one need to point out — yes, one needs to point out — that you couldn't play the games without the players?

Friday Baseball

Kingman's Slam Leads Cubs Over Expos

CHICAGO, April 22 (UPI) — Dave Kingman hit his eighth career grand slam in the third inning Friday to spark the Chicago Cubs to an 8-5 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Kingman's home run, his fourth of the year, came after Montreal's Steve Rogers intentionally walked Bill Buckner to load the bases. Scott Thompson had doubled and Ivan DeJesus had reached base on a force out.

The Expos, who led 3-1 before Kingman's blast, tied the score in the fourth on a two-run home run by Chris Speier. But the Cubs regained the lead for good in their half of the fourth. Ted Sizemore doubled and scored when center-fielder Andre Dawson misplayed pitcher Lynn McGlothen's single for a two-base error.

Padres 7, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Jerry Turner drove in four runs with a home run and a single as San Diego beat Atlanta, 7-4. Turner homered in the fourth with Ozzie Smith on base, doubled in the sixth and scored on Dave Winfield's single, and singled home two runs in the eighth.

Phillies 8, Mets 0

At Philadelphia, Dick Ruthven pitched a five-hitter and Garry Maddox and Greg Luzinski each drove in a pair of runs to help Philadelphia to its fifth straight victory, an 8-0 triumph over New York.

Reds 10, Cardinals 3

At St. Louis, Ken Griffey, Johnny Bench and Dan Driessen hit home runs to pace an 18-hit attack as Cincinnati routed St. Louis, 10-3, for its fourth straight victory.

Astros 5, Pirates 4

At Houston, Jeff Leonard, a

pinch hitter, scored Craig Reynolds with a sacrifice fly in the 10th inning as Houston beat Pittsburgh, 5-4. Reynolds reached third on Phil Garner's throwing error and, after two intentional walks, Leonard hit his fly off reliever John Candelaria.

Giants 3, Dodgers 2

At San Francisco, Willie McCovey's single with none out in the ninth scored Jack Clark from second with the winning run as San Francisco downed Los Angeles, 3-2. Jerry Reuss got Clark to hit a grounder to short leading off the inning, but Bill Russell threw the ball away, allowing Clark to advance to second.

Orioles 6, Brewers 3

In the American League, at Baltimore, Ken Singleton hit a towering home run off Mike Caldwell and Steve Stone scored his first victory as an Oriole as Baltimore defeated Milwaukee, 6-3. Cecil Cooper's two-run home run in the fourth in the fifth ended a 3-1 Oriole lead, but Singleton's blast into the left-field seats in the bottom of the inning put Baltimore ahead to stay.

Yankees 5, Rangers 3

At New York, Thurman Munson hit run-scoring singles in the first two innings and Ed Figueroa allowed four hits in eight innings as New York downed Texas, 5-3. Figueroa walked six and struck out one before being replaced by Dick

Tidrow in the ninth, when the Rangers put two runners on base with none out. Tidrow got the last three outs to record his second save.

Tigers 7, Blue Jays 2

At Detroit, Milt Wilcox pitched a six-hitter and Mark Wagner belted a three-run home run as Detroit defeated Toronto, 7-2, for its fourth straight victory. Wilcox had a shutout spoiled with one out in the seventh when John Mayberry hit a solo home run. Lou Whitaker also homered for the Tigers.

Red Sox 9, Royals 2

At Boston, Jim Rice had four singles and drove in a pair of runs and Carl Yastrzemski knocked in three runs with a home run, a single and a double to lead Boston over Kansas City, 9-2. Andy Hassler picked up the victory in relief of Dennis Eckersley, who was forced from the game after the third inning when Hal McRae's line drive struck him just above the right elbow. Eckersley was expected to miss only one start.

White Sox 4, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Claudell Washington singled home Harry Chappes with the go-ahead run in the 10th inning and scored on a single by Thad Bosley to lift Chicago to its fifth straight victory, a 4-2 victory over Cleveland. Mike Proly picked up the victory in relief of Ken Kravec, who struck out seven and allowed only two hits in 6½ innings.

Angels 7, A's 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Rod Carew hit three singles and drove in a pair of runs and Willie Aikens belted his fifth home run in eight games as California defeated Oakland, 7-4, for its ninth straight victory.

Washington Takes NBA Series Lead

Bullets' Defense Stymies Hawks

ANTWERP, April 22 (UPI) — Julius Erving scored 19 points and led the Washington Bullets to a 99-91 victory over the Atlanta Hawks in a National Basketball Association playoff game.

The Bullets ended the Hawks' nine-game winning streak at home and took a 2-1 lead in their best-of-five Eastern Conference semifinal series.

Erving, who had only six in the first three quarters, four long-range baskets in the fourth quarter as the Bullets broke a 51-third-quarter tie. The Bullets held the Hawks' lead at 4:15 after Atlanta's Elvin Hayes scored 20 points and led the Hawks to a 79-77 lead at 3:00. Erving's 20-foot jumper tied the game at 79-79, and the Bullets took a 79-77 lead after a technical foul on Terry Furlow.

Rich Kupchak, a reserve for-

ward, followed with two free throws and guard Tom Henderson added a fast-break basket to increase the Bullets' lead to 74-69.

The Hawks were unable to get within three points of Washington after that.

76ers 123, Spurs 115

At Philadelphia, Julius Erving scored 39 points and Darryl Dawkins hit 10 points late in the game to lift Philadelphia to a 123-115 victory over San Antonio that cut the 76ers' deficit in their series to 2-1.

Erving's dunk and Dawkins' layup gave the 76ers a 105-94 lead with 6:25 left. But San Antonio's James Silas, who led the Spurs with 32 points, led an 11-2 spurt with seven points to reduce Philadelphia's lead to 107-105.

Dawkins then took command, scoring 10 points to the Spurs' four. His two free throws with 1:28 to play put Philadelphia ahead, 117-109. Dawkins scored 14 of his 18

Kings 111, Suns 91

At Kansas City, Otis Birdsong scored all 23 of his points in the first half to lead the Kansas City Kings to a 111-91 victory over the Phoenix Suns, tying their series at 1-1.

Kansas City took a 61-42 halftime lead on the way to its first playoff win in four years.

Birdsong scored 13 points in the first quarter as the Kings took a 35-21 lead. In the second quarter, Billy McKinney scored two baskets and assisted on three others as the Kings scored 14 straight points to take a 50-27 lead. The Suns went five minutes without scoring in that stretch and never recovered.

NBA Playoffs

Conference Quarterfinals (Best of Seven)

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlanta vs. Washington (Washington leads series, 3-0)
April 17—Washington 105, Atlanta 91
April 19—Washington 107, Atlanta 99
April 21—Washington 89, Atlanta 77
April 23—Washington 104, Atlanta 91
April 25—Washington 104, Atlanta 91
April 27—Washington 104, Atlanta 91
April 29—Washington 104, Atlanta 91
April 31—Washington 104, Atlanta 91
N.H. necessary

San Antonio vs. Philadelphia (San Antonio leads series, 2-0)
April 15—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 17—San Antonio 123, Philadelphia 102
April 19—Philadelphia 123, San Antonio 112
April 21—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 23—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 25—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 27—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 29—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
April 31—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 104
N.H. necessary

Phoenix vs. Kansas City (Phoenix leads series, 3-0)
April 17—Phoenix 115, Kansas City 97
April 19—Kansas City 111, Phoenix 91
April 21—Phoenix 115, Kansas City 97
April 23—Phoenix 115, Kansas City 97
April 25—Phoenix

